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EUROPE.

The Approaching Negotiations for Peace.

Occupation of Paris Possible As a Guarantee.

Recognition of the New Government by Other Powers.

Purchase of British America in the House of Commons.

The London Conference on Black Sea Neutrality.

Loss of a Bark on the Irish Coast and All Hands.

PEACE OR WAR?

The German Terms of Settlement—Alsace, Part of Lorraine, Thionville, Metz, and Belfort—An Ultimatum—The Consideration for the Extension of the Armistice—Occupation of Paris as a Guarantee.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—There is good authority for stating that Germany's final conditions of peace include the cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, with the fortresses of Thionville, Metz and Belfort, and the payment of an indemnity of £280,000,000 sterling.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German terms of peace have been presented in a definitive form, and are an ultimatum.

The same correspondent says the prolongation of the armistice was accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs from Versailles as follows: The *Moniteur* says the prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are not given. Germany must insist on guarantees, and especially those procurable by the occupation of Paris. No food is now allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

France to be Isolated—Neutralization of Savoy Proposed—Discussion of the Conditions to be Demanded, by the Emperor, Bismarck and Moltke.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19—Noon.—Deliberation is now going on in the Reichkanzler's office on the conditions of peace. The cession of Nice and the neutralization of Savoy, in order to completely isolate France, are under discussion. France will thus be separated from Germany by the neutralized Territories of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Switzerland, and by the newly acquired territory and fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine; and from her old ally, Italy, by neutral territory replete with obstacles to military operations. The great object of Germany is to incapacitate France from taking her threatened revenge. BISMARCK is willing to renounce Metz upon condition of dismantlement, but MOLTKE insists on retaining the fortress as a necessary strategic point. MOLTKE also insists upon retaining a belt of territory, including Belfort. As the people of this region are entirely French, BISMARCK is unwilling to insist. The question is still under debate in the Imperial Council. No further extension of the armistice will be conceded on any ground whatever. If peace is not concluded and the German terms met satisfactorily by 12 noon on the 23d inst., the German armies will march south and Paris will be treated as a captured city.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Russian and Prussian Recognition Probable—The National Assembly—Speech of M. Thiers—A Commission to Negotiate with Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The French Chargé d'Affaires here has notified the Imperial Cabinet of the establishment of the new Government in France. Russia's recognition is expected to be announced to-morrow.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.—The *Indépendance Belge* has a Berlin telegram, which says: "Prussia still rejects intervention and mediation. Count BISMARCK will soon recognize the French Republic. The Bonapartists are agitating for a *plebiscite*."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The composition of the new Ministry under President THIERS produces an excellent impression.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—In the National Assembly, today, M. THIERS delivered a speech in his capacity of Chief Executive of the French Republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and upon the necessity of peace. Nevertheless, said M. THIERS, the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the Administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destinies.

The Assembly subsequently adopted a proposal made by the Government to send a Commission of fifteen Deputies to Paris to act as intermediary between the negotiators and the Assembly.

M. THIERS proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations.

M. THIERS, PICARD and FAVRE left for Paris this evening.

PARIS.

Abundance of Food at the French Ports—Defective Transportation—The City Quiet—The Search for Arms and Grenades—What May Follow—The German Emperor's Entry.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—French ports are filled with provisions bound for Paris, but which cannot be forwarded for want of transportation.

A Versailles dispatch says Paris is quiet.

The London *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris, 19th, which says: The Police are searching the turbulent districts for arms and hand-grenades, and many have already been seized.

The authorities fear an unpleasant demonstration against the Emperor WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK if the Germans enter Paris. A German named HOUSE has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

GERMANY.

The Opening of Parliament to be Postponed—Relations with Switzerland.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* corroborates the rumors that the opening of the German Parliament will be postponed in consequence of the prospects of peace with France.

BERNE, Feb. 20.—The Emperor WILLIAM has informed the Swiss Government of his assumption of the Imperial title, and adds an assurance of his earnest sympathy with Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Denial of the Reported Proposition to Buy British America—The High Commission at Sea—Marriage Day of the Princess Louise Fixed.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to an inquiry, denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposals for the purchase of the British Dominions in North America. Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion to deprecate the introduction of questions of this character pending the sittings of the Joint High Commission at Washington.

All the British members of the High Commission are now on their way to the United States.

Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, in the steam-ship *Russia*, for New-York.

The marriage of the Princess LOUISE with the Marquis of LORNE is fixed for the 21st of March.

The House of Commons—Princess Louise's Annuity—University Tests—The Proposed Electoral Reform.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The bill granting an annuity to Princess LOUISE has passed its final reading in the House of Commons.

The University Test bill was discussed this evening. An amendment practically disqualifying all except Church of England men was defeated.

An amendment proposed by Mr. FAWCETT tending to the abolition of clerical fellowships was rejected after a keen debate, and the bill passed.

A protracted debate followed on election reform. Mr. FORSTER pressed the passage of a reform measure, and leave was given for the introduction of a bill.

EASTERN QUESTIONS.

An Agreement on the Black Sea Question—Foreign Men-of-War, Except Those of Russia and Roumania, to be Admitted—The Porte on the Italian and Tunisian Difficulty.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times* Berlin special says the London Conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war; to authorize the Porte to admit the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels, Russia and Roumania alone excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says the Porte objects to the Powers having more than two ships of war in the Danube.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte protests against an Italian expedition to Tunis, and expresses readiness to examine the Italian complaints and to enforce redress.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Wreck of a Bark on the Irish Coast—All Hands Lost—A Bark Sunk by Ice at Cuxhaven.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The bark *Joseph Sprowl*, laden with sugar, has been wrecked on the coast of Ireland, off Clonakilty. All hands were lost.

The American bark *R. H. Purinton*, from New-York for Hamburg, is at Cuxhaven, cut through by ice and aground.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Annual Report of the General Agent—How the Money Has Been Used.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund in Philadelphia, last week, Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., the General Agent, submitted his annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

Four years have elapsed since the trustees entered upon their work. The first year was mostly spent in originating and maturing a plan of operation; the second and third in an attempt to introduce it among the people of several Southern States, at a time when civil government there was in an anomalous condition; the fourth was spent in bringing the matured plan of the trustees into harmony with the new but more normal condition which all the States have at length assumed. Important changes have taken place in almost every Southern State, which could not do otherwise than effect the schools. Three have undertaken to introduce a uniform system of public instruction, and all but one have completed their work. Three or four others have passed through changes which, while they will hardly endanger the essential features of their Common School laws, may lead to some modification of them. One or two are endeavoring to enforce the law favoring mixed schools. One has abolished the act establishing the State system of schools and substituted a county system. Only three of the States receiving assistance from the Trust Fund remain unchanged. When it is remembered that it has been the plan of the Trust from the beginning to act in concert with the State authorities wherever it is possible, it will readily be seen in what delicate circumstances the trustees are placed, and what wisdom and prudence are necessary for the successful performance of their duties. And yet the work has not been impeded. On the contrary, to the credit of the people be it said, more has been accomplished in this than in any previous year. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on other points, there is a general agreement on this; that the safety and prosperity of a State depended largely upon the means of instruction enjoyed by the people. The embarrassment, therefore, under which the trustees labor, arises not so much from opposition to their plans, or indifference to them, as from delays caused by the uncertainty of future legislative action.

The benefits of the fund are confined to public free schools, including normal schools. The entire cost of maintaining these is in no case met by the Board; a small part only of the current expenses (rarely more than one-fourth) is contributed, by way of encouragement and aid, and placed in the hands of proper school officers. The plan of the Board is to concentrate their efforts upon a limited number of the large towns, selecting those which will, by their example, exert the widest influence upon the surrounding country. The maximum given to any city is $2,000, the minimum is about $300, the number of pupils which received aid in any one locality being not less than 100. The amount of aid given to any city or town is determined partly by the number of children to be provided for, and partly by the amount of money raised by tax or contribution by the people themselves. To well-regulated public free schools, kept open about ten months in the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils, averaging 85, the Trustees pay $300; for 150, $450; for 200, $600; for 250, $800; for 300, $1,000. The people are to grade their schools and furnish a teacher for every fifty pupils. At present the rates paid to colored schools are two-thirds the rates above-named.

Virginia.—Since the last meeting this State has, according to the requirements of its Constitution, enacted a School law, filled all the offices provided for, and commenced, with great vigor, the organization of the schools. A detailed account of all the Virginia schools aided by the fund is given in the report. The following will serve as illustrations: Richmond had no public schools a few years ago. The first year the Trust Fund contributed $2,000, and the city raised $10,000. While this donation remains the same, the city is now raising and paying $42,600, and is supporting thirty-nine white and thirty-three colored schools. It has also a normal school, to which the trust contributes $1,000. Petersburg has a similar system of free schools. The Superintendent, in his report, says: "It was by your aid in 1868 that our system of public schools was started, and they have proved to be a most wonderful success." New schools have been opened, or are about opening, at Lynchburg, Alexandria, Staunton, Lexington, Fincastle, Manassas, and many other places. Normal pupils are aided at the Hampton Normal School and at the Hollins Institute.

North Carolina.—The Superintendent says in his report, "The Peabody Fund has been of essential service to North Carolina during the past year." Assistance has been given to twenty-one schools.

In South Carolina a smaller number of schools have been assisted on the same plan. The past year has not been favorable for the prosecution of the work, as the new school law has not been in operation long enough, nor have the school funds been ample enough to produce very marked results.

Georgia.—Persistent efforts have been made from year to year by the State Teachers' Association, a highly intelligent body of men, and other friends of education, to prepare the way for the passage of a school law adapted to the circumstances of the people. The Legislature has, at length, been induced to take action on the subject. The law thus passed was approved Oct. 13, 1870. There has not yet been time to put this law in operation, consequently the Trustees have been obliged to restrict their contributions to a few of the larger cities. The colored school at Atlanta is aided to the amount of $300, the same that is given to Fisk University in Tennessee, and to Hampton Institute in Virginia.

In Florida assistance is given to a larger number of towns. The common school law has been two years in operation, but the school fund is so small that schools are maintained with difficulty.

The condition of Alabama is not unlike that of Florida.

Although there is a new school law in Mississippi, the trustees have not yet been able to act in concert with the State authorities, but have for three years been aiding schools in the larger cities. The President of the School Board of the town of Summit says: "In forwarding to you the report of the school for which our town is indebted to you, I was prompted by a desire to represent to you how rich in blessings was the tree which you had planted in our midst. The result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, not in the number of pupils, but in the desire for education that has been awakened through the land."

Louisiana.—It has not been practicable to make any equitable arrangement to co-operate with the school authorities of this State. The trustees have consequently continued to act upon the plan pursued in former years, availing themselves of the voluntary services of Hon. R. M. LUSHER as local agent. The mode of distribution adopted for the present school year is to give the customary aid to twenty-eight localities, which have been selected according to their importance and influence, and which will contribute their share of the expense. The Peabody Normal Seminary, for the State at large, at New-Orleans, with six model schools attached, and five auxiliary normal departments at institutions in the rural districts, for the benefit of pupils who cannot attend the former, receive aid from the Peabody fund.

Texas has at length passed a school law, and the Governor has nominated a Superintendent, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. No other nomination has been made, and the office is still vacant. Thus, the whole system is rendered inoperative, and it is not known that any county has taken measures for carrying out the provisions of the law. In consequence of this failure, the General Agent of the Trust has not yet been able to effect anything for schools in Texas.

Arkansas has had public schools in operation a little more than two years. The number of children of legal school age in the State is 180,274. Of these, 107,908 are attending the public schools, nearly double the number which attended last year. A journal of education is published, and forty-one Teachers' Institutes have been held in different parts of the State during the year. Assistance has been given to the schools at Little Rock for nearly three years. When this aid was first granted the city had but one building for public schools. It now employs eighteen teachers in as many separate comfortable school-rooms. The attendance is about 1,200, the current expenses about $23,000. The Committee have erected a school building, costing about $19,000; and another is under way for a high school, which will cost over $50,000. The Committee say: "We are determined that our State, and especially our city, shall not be behind in the cause of education, but rather the nursery of schools." A similar spirit is manifested at Fort Smith, which is also aided by the Trust.

Although Tennessee abolished its School law about a year ago, and substituted an inefficient county system in its place, the people in many parts of the State have taken the work into their own hands, being determined to maintain free schools till there shall be a law requiring them. There are more than thirty such schools, which would not have existed but for the aid rendered by the Peabody Fund.

West Virginia is steadily prosecuting the work in which it has been engaged for the last two years. The disposition hitherto manifested on the part of the towns to make special contributions so as to entitle their schools to aid from the Peabody Fund, has been continued, and even increased. The attention of the State has been particularly directed to the great want of properly-qualified teachers, and it has lately established a third normal school. Forty-six towns are now receiving the benefit of the Fund.

From the report it appears that 213 towns, districts and institutions in the Southern States, have been assisted by the disbursement of $108,900. In connection with these contributions from the Peabody Fund, the people receiving them have expended from their own resources about $500,000.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga...	30.11	57	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.11	43	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston, Mass.	30.08	32	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.14	23	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.18	56	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.52	20	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill	30.06	33	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	49	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.15	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Detroit	30.13	25	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	30.28	15	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.90	43	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West	30.29	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	58	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.24	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.14	28	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala	30.24	59	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.01	58	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.23	62	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.08	40	S. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Omaha	29.92	32	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	30.05	21	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.09	42	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.16	41	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.18	21	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.23	23	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	55	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.84	56	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.24	32	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	30.16	29	N. E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Washington	29.97	41	..	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.15	55	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk		51	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-London	30.0[illegible]	32	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The low barometer indicated in the West in last night's reports, appeared today more decidedly in Missouri, but is now rapidly being neutralized by the stronger pressure in the Gulf States, fair and clear weather have generally prevailed over the country, but cloudy and light snow are reported at a few points. On Lakes Erie and Michigan the winds have increased to fresh north-east. On the upper lakes and at other points they are gentle or calm.

PROBABILITIES.

The rising barometer in the North-west confirms the other indications of fair weather tomorrow, with cloudiness principally confined to the lakes and Middle States. No reports have been received from Mount Washington.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 20.—The engine and tender of a train on the Maine Central Railroad ran off the track at Carmel, this evening, at a misplaced switch. No one was injured. A special train brought the passengers and mails to this city, two hours and a half behind time.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—The British flying squadron has sailed for Havana. The brothers BRIGHT have returned after a fortnight's ineffectual grappling for the lost cable.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—EDWARD A. POTTER, of Bristol, N. H., committed suicide by shooting this morning.

THE CARNIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

A Grand Attempt to Make an American Holiday.

Grotesque Processions, Ridiculous Races, Brilliant Illuminations and General Fun and Confusion—Everybody of the Capitol in a Hilarious Mood—Scenes, Incidents, and Other Things.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—If the weather had been prepared to order it would not and could not have been more satisfactory for carnival purposes than it has been today, and was not more thoroughly appropriate for the occasion than were all the details of the display. The project of a carnival in this latitude was decidedly unique, and no one, not even the Committee of Arrangements, had any idea of its magnitude. The Mardi gras displays in the Gulf States, the carnivals of Rome, and the jubilees of the war, were the only similar occasions from which copies could be made; but, proceeding with energy almost unprecedented in the history of such efforts, the citizens of Washington devoted themselves to the task, and produced today a decided success, which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it as a ludicrous, amusing, and interesting exhibition of unsurpassed and unobjectionable frivolity. The outside world commenced to arrive as witnesses and participants as early as Friday of last week, and this morning the hotels, boarding-houses, and every possible locality for lodging accommodations were crowded to overflowing. People came from all sections of the United States, the Canadas, and even from Cuba. As early as 9 o'clock this morning they took positions on the side-walks lining Pennsylvania-avenue, on which the displays occurred, and the lowest estimate of their number, made by competent judges, was 50,000. The signal gun was fired promptly at 9 o'clock. The festivities commenced and were carried through according to the programme. The decorations of the public and private buildings were simply grand, and were comprised of all the bunting to be found within the limits of the District, together with home-made flags, gay-colored calicoes, Chinese lanterns, &c. The crowd on the sidewalks were so densely packed that it was almost impossible to walk on them. The Police were out in full force, but were not required to interpose their authority except to keep the street clear and to aid in the execution of minor details. From 10 to 12 A. M. there were trials of speed, for which there were five contests; and immediately following them was the mule-race. The latter was, perhaps, the only failure of the day, owing, no doubt to the proverbial obstinacy of the interested animals, and the consequent fact that they did not arrive in time to start. However, they were started, one ridden by a white boy, another by a colored man, and a third driven before a low-wheeled vehicle of unique construction, which was occupied by masqueraders, and provoked great amusement. When the mule race had concluded, the avenue was cleared for pleasure driving, and the drags of the nobs, the gigs, sulkies and trotting-wagons of horsemen generally were exhibited. Never before was there a display of such a diversity of horse-flesh, on any occasion, not even at the most jubilant agricultural fair that ever occurred. There were rosinantes of high pedigree, and old hacks which would have sickened even starving Parisians, together with mules, asses, and in short every imaginable kind of equine quadrupeds. Park phaetons and rockaways, furniture wagons and butcher carts, express wagons, and top and no top buggies, jostled and raced with each other, to the undoubted amusement of the spectators. Ladies of high and low degree, and men of greater or less character, including Congressmen, gamblers, pickpockets, journalists, artisans, lawyers, and even clergymen, participated in the demonstration. It was decidedly the feature of the day, and was followed by a civic parade, in which the Butchers' Association, the Fire Department and the people generally took part, including base-ball clubs in wagons surmounted by mammoth bats and decorated with the insignia of the so-called national game. The next feature was a one-mile foot-race, in which there were eleven contestants. The new pavement afforded them a smooth course, and all of them made a gallant struggle for the victory, which was finally won by a deaf and dumb boy. There was the utmost excitement pending this contest, and the immense throng cheered the several competitors as they passed with enthusiastic vigor. By this time the crowd, which had previously exhibited a wonderful amount of patience, and extraordinary good humor, grew impatient. They pushed forward from the sidewalks into the street to witness the start in the goat race, which was the occasion of the most extravagant display of enthusiasm by young America as well as old and young Africa, and in fact everybody else. The animals, more stubborn and intractable if possible than mules could be, were harnessed to miniature trotting gigs and were driven by boys averaging about ten years of age. The Mounted Police failed in their efforts to keep the avenue clear, and in the end it was filled with a good natured, laughing, cheering, and joyous jumble of men, women, and children, who got so closely mixed up with the goats that the utmost confusion prevailed. The drivers lashed their horned steeds, and the people laughed until tears filled their eyes. Following this, were the one hundred yard foot race and the wheelbarrow races, which were conducted with success. As soon as they had ended the Police withdrew, and the avenue was filled with pedestrians. Then for the first time the number of the immense crowd was appreciated. From the Treasury Building to the Capitol the street was packed with a moving mass of humanity, tired by their hours of standing on the curbs and sitting on the benches erected for their accommodation, but the most complete good humor prevailed; all seemed intent on believing that they were enjoying themselves. As soon as the darkness of night had fairly set in, the illumination of the avenue by means of calcium and electric lights, and Chinese lanterns suspended on wires from lamp-post to lamp-post, throughout its entire length, attracted thousands of spectators. The hotels and prominent business houses were illuminated with fancifully arranged gas jets, lanterns and transparencies with appropriate mottoes. The scene was brilliant beyond description, and with the display of fireworks from the south front of the Treasury successfully ended the first day of the grand Carnival. The TIMES Bureau was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, the *World* office with Chinese thunder, the *Tribune* rooms with philosophical white hats and coats, and the *Herald* with benzine, tax paid.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Peter Turner.

Commodore PETER TURNER, of the United States Navy, died at the Naval Asylum, in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last. He was a native of Rhode Island and was appointed to the navy in 1823, being a classmate of Admirals DAVIS and THATCHER and several other prominent officers. His first service was on board the sloop *Cyane*, on the Brazil station, in 1827. He received a Lieutenant's commission in 1832 and in 1833-4 was on duty in the receiving-ship *Ohio*, at Boston. In 1837 he served in the Pacific, on the *Boxer*, from which he was transferred to the *Constitution* in 1840. In 1845-6 he was again on the coast of Brazil in the frigate *Raritan*. Returning, he remained at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, on special duty, until 1850. His last cruise terminated in August, 1852, when he commanded the store-ship *Southampton*. His Commander's commission bore date July 1, 1861; his commission as Commodore July 16, 1862. He was ordered to the Naval Asylum in 1863, as Captain, and remained there until 1868. After a year waiting orders, he was again ordered to the Asylum, and was in the line of duty when he died.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Siege of Montevideo Raised and the Rebels Routed—Barbarity of the Uruguayan Troops—Prisoners and Wounded Butchered Ruthlessly—Almost a Conflict with the Argentine Republic—Temperature 105 in the Shade.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 16.—The civil war in this Republic appears farther than ever from ending. Out of the remnants of the armies of CARABALLO and SUAREZ the Government has succeeded in consolidating one under SUAREZ, CARABALLO having been superceded for incapacity and disloyalty. This force, about 3,000 of all arms, advanced about the middle of December to relieve this Capital. The rebels, 6,000 strong, thought the campaign decided in their favor. SUAREZ gradually advanced, and the rebels were compelled to raise the siege in order to confront him. They met at Sierra de Minas. SUAREZ avoided a general engagement on account of the disparity in numbers, and the Government made every effort to reinforce him. The rebels frustrated two attempts to land forces for SUAREZ in his neighborhood, and for a time his position was critical. He succeeded in breaking through the rebel lines, however, with a trifling loss, and reaching the town of Union, three miles from here, before the enemy could prevent it, received reinforcements to the number of 1,600 choice troops. SUAREZ now took the offensive, and offered battle at the River Sance on Christmas day. The engagement commencing at 8 A. M., lasting until 4 P. M. The rebels outflanked the right wing of SUAREZ and threw themselves on his rear, capturing part of his train and three cannon. SUAREZ rallied his forces and repulsed the rebels, capturing some of their artillery, remained in possession of the field. The enemy fell back three miles. The Government forces slaughtered every rebel prisoner and wounded man that fell into their hands. The rebel army has since retreated two hundred miles, burning and destroying everything in their path, after having collected and driven before them every horse, mule and sheep they could find. This Government has proclaimed an amnesty to all who may present themselves within thirty days from the 5th. A large number have availed themselves of this act of clemency. The health of the city is fair. The heat is almost intolerable, the thermometer ranging 105° in the shade. A few cases of sunstroke have occurred lately.... SAMUEL KEELING, Esq., died from small-pox in this city on the 12th ....Trade slowly reviving.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The seizure of the steamer *Jenny*, while sailing under the Argentine flag, and in Argentine waters, almost caused a conflict between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Señor TEZEDOR sent his ultimatum, demanding the unconditional surrender of the ship and the payment of damages, within forty-eight hours, or the Argentine navy would take possession of the *Jenny*, and tow her to sea, repelling by force of arms any impediment that might be offered. The Argentine Republic is seriously threatened with territorial disruption by the Entre Rios civil war. LOPEZ JORDAN has proved himself more than a match for the Generals of the Sarmiento Government. He not only holds Entre Rios under his control, but makes incursions into Santa Fé and Corrientes, spreading terror among the inhabitants. Gen. ARREDONDA, now in command of the national forces, has gained a few successes, but nothing to retrieve the fortunes of the war, the enemy numbering from 14,000 to 15,000 tried soldiers. The Cordova Exhibition will probably not take place this year, unless a sudden turn in public affairs should occur.

PARAGUAY.

Yellow fever has been raging fearfully in Paraguay, and the newly-elected Vice-President MILTOS is among the victims. At the last accounts, however, it was on the decline. The crops now promise to be plentiful, especially tobacco. The country is quiet and rather progressing on the whole. The census has been taken, resulting in a deficiency of 100,000 souls since the war for the overthrow of LOPEZ broke out.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Renewal of the Darien Canal Survey—Rains—Treaty Between Costa Rica and Peru—Affairs in Honduras.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 10, via HAVANA Feb. 20.—The United States steamer *Nipsic* arrived on the 9th. She sails for the Atrato River on the 14th, where the supply-ship *Guard* is anchored. Heavy rains continue in that locality. The first Darien surveying party left here on the 6th for the Atrato River all well. Commander SELFRIDGE joins the United States steamer *Resaca* at Panama, and proceeds to survey the Pacific side, commencing at Simon Bay.... Advices from Costa Rica are to Jan. 21. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to continue for ten years, has been concluded with Peru. Heavy rains have done considerable damage to about four miles of the new railway track.... Dates from Honduras are to Jan. 11. The President has decreed certain privileges for the encouragement of agriculture. Whoever may plant 5,000 coffee trees or 50,000 yards of cane, is to be exempt for four years from municipal or military services.

CUBA.

Surrender of More Insurgents—Surprise of the Republican Assembly and Capture of their Papers—A Prefect Killed.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The insurgents, Col. MIGUEL MACHADO and Major DEMITRIO CASTILLO, and eleven men, surrendered at Puerto Principe on the 14th; Majors LORENZO, CASTILLA and RICARDO at Ponce Leon on the 10th, and Capt. GONZALES at Nuevitas. People came into the cities in such numbers to surrender, that the interior is depopulated. The troops surprised the Republican Assembly, in session at Mardal. The members, however, escaped, but the documents were captured. The Prefect, ADRIANO GARCIA, was killed at Barajajus.

CANADA.

The Sentiment Aroused by Senator Howard's Resolution—Bitter Spirit of Hostility.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 20.—The *Leader*, commenting on Mr. HOWARD's resolution, offered in the United States Senate, recommending the High Commission to provide for the cession of British North America, says: "The proposition is conceived in an offensive spirit, and is, of course, quite inadmissible. We can assure our American neighbors that if they desire closer relationship with the Dominion than that at present existing, they are taking the very best means in their power of preventing its accomplishment, because insolent propositions of this kind only provoke a bitter spirit of hostility in this country toward the United States."

The *Globe* speaking of the statement of the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Post* that President GRANT approves the proposition, ridicules it, and says the Americans have apparently an immense appetite for such imaginative reports, or else such a keen sense of the absurd that they merely laugh at the huge inventions of some newspapers.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment of Gov. Clayton—Only Seven Senators Present—Action of the Supreme Court on the Lieutenant-Governor's Case—Possible Call on the Military to Preserve Order.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says that at a roll-call of the Senate, this morning, only seven Senators answered to their names, the Clayton members having left the city to prevent a quorum. Mr. HODGETT was called to the chair. The Impeachment Managers from the House then announced Mr. SWIFT as their manager, and he proclaimed the impeachment of Gov. POWELL CLAYTON, and Mr. HODGETT of Chief-Justice McCLURE. Mr. CARLOFF moved that the Secretary be instructed to inform those officers of their impeachment. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that there was no quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms, a brother of BELDEN, who is sometimes called the fraudulent Senator from Hot Springs, having also absented himself, the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to bring in absentees. Four additional assistants were appointed. It is reported that the recusant members have left the city on an excursion to Fort Smith. The Senate has adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, the Impeachment Committee gave in their report, exonerating Attorney-General MONTGOMERY from wilful neglect of duty, as charged.

The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock and overruled the motion of Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON's counsel to try JOHNSON by a jury, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Counsel then demanded a trial under the Fourteenth Amendment, and proceeded to argue the motion. At 1 o'clock he had not concluded, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow. If this motion is overruled JOHNSON's counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if this Court refuses to grant the appeal, a writ of error will be obtained from the federal Court here to stay the proceedings.

Notwithstanding his impeachment, McCLURE occupied his place on the bench. The Little Rock *Republican* this morning, says the impeachment articles against Governor and Chief Justice will fail for want of the Senate.

The stairway leading to the Executive room was boarded up this morning, and a guard placed near it to prevent the passage of any one not belonging to the Clayton party. It is generally understood that a telegram was received today from the President to the Commander of the Post, instructing him to preserve the peace. JOHN EDWARDS has received his certificate from Gov. CLAYTON as Congressman elect from the Third District.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Woman Suffrage—Railroad Legislation—A Truce Between Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—A very large number of private bills were introduced in both Houses this evening, it being the last day of their admittance.

In the House, petitions were presented to appoint a commission to have charge of the Bergen Tunnel, and bills for a creation of harbor-masters on the canals throughout the State, and to incorporate several banks, insurance companies, and savings institutions. In both Houses a memorial was received from the New-Jersey Women Suffrage Association, asking for woman's right to the ballot. The bill creating a free bridge over the Passaic River, at Newark, has passed the House. A bill was introduced to legalize the Boonton Branch Railroad. In the Senate a bill was introduced to incorporate the National Railway Company across the State, with a capital of $6,000,000. Also, a bill to repeal the act allowing the Camden and Amboy, New-Jersey, and other railroads, to consolidate their stock and to lease it to other roads. The object of this bill is believed to be to prevent the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. In the House, a bill was introduced, authorizing the Erie Railway Company to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. to the State on all its property in Hudson County, in lieu of all other taxes. The Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad troubles are so far arranged as to have produced an entire truce between the representatives of both companies now here.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

No New Revelations—Six Fruitless Descents by the Diver, Lowe—Construction of the Bridge to be Begun at Once.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 20.—There is nothing new at the wreck today. LOWE, the diver, went down six times, but brought nothing up but rubbish. To-night he left, with his apparatus, for home. It is now conceded that no more bodies will be found. Workmen will at once commence to build the new bridge.

THE LATE GEN. MAGRUDER.

Particulars of his Illness and Death—His Last Words.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—Gen. MAGRUDER had been unwell for a week, but his illness was not considered dangerous till within two days of his death. About 8 o'clock on Friday night he became delirious. At 3 A. M. on Saturday he was found apparently in a convulsion. A servant was immediately despatched for a physician, but before his arrival the General was dead. The remains were laid out in a plain black suit, and after being placed in the coffin, were taken to the Episcopal Church, where the funeral service was read. The remains were then taken to the Episcopal Cemetery. The last conversation the General is known to have had was on Friday, the day previous to his death. To an employe of the hotel, after sending a message to a distant relative, resident in this city, the General said, (probably in reply to a question,) "I don't think I am long for this world."

THE SOUTH.

Denunciation of Kuklux by a Kentucky Judge—Outlaws Dangerous to Social Peace.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says: "Judge PRIOR charged the Grand Jury of Frankfort today to exert a special effort to investigate the reported outrages of the Kuklux, whom he declared outlaws, dangerous to social peace, and whose extermination every good citizen should assist in securing; also criticising severely the Legislature for not passing a law admitting negro testimony in the Courts.

The Trial of Filkins, the Alleged Express Robber—No Postponement Granted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The trial of JOHN J. FILKINS, indicted for the robbery of the American Merchants' Union Express car and attempted murder of THOS. A. HALPINE, the express messenger, was set down for today in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. ROSENDALE, the counsel for the prisoner, moved to postpone the trial two weeks. District-Attorney PECKHAM objected. The Court denied the motion, and the trial will proceed to-morrow.

Arrival of the Prussian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20.—The steam-ship *Prussian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Liverpool 9th inst., and Londonderry 10th inst., arrived to-night.

THE TENNESSEE SAFE!

A Slow, But Pleasant, Uneventful, and Unexciting Voyage.

Joyful Reception of the Glad Tidings in This City.

Letters from the Times' Special With the Commission.

A Complete and Interesting History of the Expedition.

Life at Sea—The First Glimpse of Land—The "Gibraltar of the Antilles"—Landing at Santa Barbara—The People and the Country—From Samana Bay to San Domingo City—Enthusiastic Reception of the Commission.

Universal joy prevailed in the City yesterday over the news of the safe arrival at San Domingo of the steamer *Tennessee*, with the United States Commissioners and their party on board, which was brought by the steam-ship *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas. The expedition being regarded as a national one of especial importance, the anxiety to learn the particulars of the voyage of the *Tennessee*, especially what caused her lengthened passage, pervaded all classes, but was naturally most intense among those persons who had friends on board. Much to the astonishment of Capt. SLOCUM, the commander of the *North America*, the dock at the foot of Spring-street, North River, was crowded with people, who flocked about his vessel eager to learn all that he had to report. It was then that the Captain and crew of the *North America* first learned from the questions of this eager crowd that there had been anxiety felt regarding the safety of the *Tennessee*. The *Tennessee* arrived at San Domingo on the 1st of February, after a pleasant voyage, and with all on board of her well. This news the officers of the *North America* had received from the officers of the United States steamer *Nantasket*, which arrived at St. Thomas from San Domingo on the 6th of February, bringing dispatches from the Commissioners to the State Department. At the Navy-yard the news was received with pleasure, though no officer had expressed a single doubt of her safety. The *Tennessee* will be looked for at Hampton Roads within ten days, and the dispatch steamer *Tallapoosa* will be in readiness then, with banked fires, to convey the Commissioners to Washington in all haste.

HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

We publish below letters from the special correspondent of the TIMES with the Commission, giving a complete history of the expedition from the time the *Tennessee* sailed from this City up to the day after its arrival at San Domingo City. Our correspondent reports that the voyage was slow, uneventful and unexciting; that the weather was calm and pleasant, and all on board suffered but little from the "pangs unutterable." The *Tennessee* went first to Samana Bay. The Commission and suite were landed at Santa Barbara on the 24th. Here several days were spent while the steamer was coaling. Then the voyage was made to San Domingo City, which was reached, after experiencing a deal of rough weather, on the 1st of February. Our correspondent gives a quantity of information concerning the people and the country, and represents the feeling in favor of annexation as almost universal. He also gives a full account of the interesting ceremonies on the occasion of the formal reception of the Commission by President BAEZ, and reports at length the movements of the gentlemen the results of whose inquiries will be eagerly awaited.

AT SEA.

Life on Board the Tennessee—Meetings of the Commission—Mr. White to be the Historian of the Expedition—Sunday on Shipboard—Occupation of the Passengers—Conversations of Dr. Howe and President Wade.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES OFF LAND, UNITED STATES SHIP TENNESSEE, Jan. 25, 1871.

The trip of the *Tennessee* has been, so far, uneventful and unexciting. The voyage has been a good one; there are no disasters or calamities to tell of; we have encountered no stormy seas or unpropitious gales, and have, since the hour we left Sandy Hook, run before a steady breeze, with almost square yards, for Samana Bay. I have dated this letter "one hundred and seventy miles off land," by which I mean San Domingo. To-morrow afternoon we expect to drop anchor in the Samana waters, and remain for one or two days to take in a fresh supply of coal, which is almost exhausted. Life at sea under the best of circumstances is a dull life, except in novels and romances, and I regret to say that the life we have spent on board this gallant war ship for the last six days is not full of startling incident or rare adventure, but, nevertheless, it has been very pleasant. Our progress has been very slow; we have only twice made more than two hundred "knots" in a single day, so that if the Administration is in very great haste to see the Commission and its report back from San Domingo, it has taken very strange steps to secure that result. There are vessels in the navy that would make the trip in almost one-half the time, certainly in five days. We have been under sail alone during a great part of the passage, for the reason that the machinery was new and that the engines had to be stopped for the purpose of cooling wheels and cogs and shafts and other mysterious things about which engineers know so much and I so little. Head winds and stormy weather would have put us back hundreds of miles, and "this fastest and most magnificent ship in the navy, expressly ordered into commission to carry the San Domingo Commissioners" to Mr. SUMNER's "dance of blood," would be tossing on the waves for at least two weeks if kind breezes had not followed us, and swelling canvas worked more wonders than steam. The *Tennessee* is a slow ship, and I give this not as my own opinion, but as the opinion of expert sailors and engineers.

Here there is, or rather there was, another popular delusion in the public mind at the time the expedition sailed, namely, that the staterooms and cabins of this goodly vessel were fitted up with a tropical luxury and magnificence for the benefit of this pampered Commission. Now, I exceedingly regret to be obliged to dispel all this, and to write it down that at least twenty-five of the Commission have been in a condition of anything but luxury for the last week. The said twenty-five swing in cots, live on two meals per day, and are denied even the trifling luxury of a cigar at Government expense. This expedition to San Domingo is a most economical affair, and they who were so anxious to form a part of it, in the expectation that it would be a joy and a delight, may congratulate themselves on having been refused the permission of the State and the Navy Departments. It gives me not a little pain, for many reasons, to write these things; but it is due to impartial history that I should do so. If the stories which the opponents of San Domingo annexation circulate about that country and those connected with the movement rest on no better foundation than those put into print about the extravagance of the Commission and their suite, the foundation is indeed weak, and the cause of the men who have recourse to such misrepresentation and falsehood must be very desperate.

THE COMMISSION.

Three or four meetings have been held by the Commissioners since leaving New-York, but no business of importance has been transacted. Mr. Wade has been made permanent Chairman, but the work of writing the report will probably devolve on Mr. White. At the first meeting which took place the instructions of the State Department to the Commissioners were read; but they contained scarcely anything outside of the resolutions of Congress. The necessity of a full and careful inquiry into the political and social condition of the island was dwelt upon, and no limit either of time or scope of investigation was made, or even mentioned. Capt. Temple, the commander of the *Tennessee*, was present at one of the meetings, and presented his instructions from the Navy Department. They were merely routine in character, and directed him to place himself and the *Tennessee* entirely under the control of the Commission. After some discussion it was decided that the official title of the Commission should be "the United States Commission of Inquiry to Santo Domingo," which is an improvement on the popular name of the "San Domingo Commission," and a little less objectionable in an international point of view.

MAPPING OUT THE WORK.

The Commissioners thought at first of traveling overland from Samana Bay to San Domingo City, but after consideration of this plan it was decided to abandon it and proceed first to the capital of the country, and pay the Government the courtesy of asking permission to make the examination. It is probable, however, that some work will be done at Santa Barbara de Samana, especially if the ship shall be detained there four or five days, in coaling, as it is thought she will. The Commission, however, will arrange before they reach San Domingo City the details of the examination, and subdivide the work.

THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUITE.

The following is a complete list of the Commission and its attachés:

Hon. B. F. Wade.
Hon. A. G. White.
Dr. S. G. Howe.
Hon. A. A. Burton, Secretary.
Frederick A. Douglass, Assistant Secretary.
F. Sigel, Assistant Secretary.
John P. Foley, Stenographer.
R. R. Hitt, Stenographer.
F. Wade, Secretary to Commissioner Wade.
J. F. Crane, Secretary to Commissioner White.
H. D. Wheelright, Secretary to Commissioner Howe.
C. Rebello, Clerk to Secretary to Commission.
W. P. Blake, Geologist and Mineralogist.
C. C. Parry, Botanist.
Dr. W. Newcombe, Naturalist.
R. Marvine, Mineralogist.
C. Waller, Chemist.
Jos. F. Adams, Chemist and Mineralogist.
H. A. Ward, Zoölogist and Paleontologist.
C. Wright, Assistant Botanist.
H. Brummel, Assistant Botanist.

EAGER ADVENTURERS.

For seven days I have heard nothing but San Domingo. We read and talk and wonder about it as the miles which separate us from its looked-for shores grow less and less. There is borrowing of books and eager conversations on the subject, and the old sailor or traveler who can say he has been there and knows something or anything about it is never without an audience. One man who says that his father and grandfather traded with that country for nearly a century is quite a lion, and we listen to what he has to say and the stories he has to tell with as much attention and wonder perhaps as did the Spaniards of four hundred years ago to the companions of Columbus. What a commentary on our generation! How much work there is after all for the railroad and the steam-ship, and the telegraph and the newspaper!

SUNDAY AT SEA.

We spent our Sunday at sea. The monotony of the other six days was broken by the mustering of the men on deck, and the reading of the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress and regulations of the Navy Department. I have scarcely ever witnessed a more imposing scene than that which then took place on the decks of the *Tennessee*. The whistle of the boatswain had piped all hands to their posts. The sailors stood around their guns in their brightest and best of blue uniforms, the marines, in line, bending and swaying with the ship's motion; the officers, in full uniform, were gathered in another corner, fenced in by impassable barriers from the five hundred rank and file, and all, as the stately Captain, accompanied by members of the Commission, with uncovered heads, passed along the line, gave the salute and presented arms. The inspection over, the Captain stood at the capstan and read the war articles, which comprise the whole duty of the sailor in war and peace.

THE VOYAGE DOWN.

Mr. Wade and Dr. Howe have stood the voyage admirably, but President White was invisible for at least one day. Mr. Wade is usually the first on deck in the morning, and one of the last to leave it at night. He says that he has never felt better or stronger in his life, and that he can manage to get along on sea as well as he can on land. Dr. Howe possesses wonderful energy and activity for a man of his age, which must be about sixty-five. He has a most remarkable face, and one of the brightest and most penetrating eyes I have ever seen. The way in which he promenades the deck is the admiration of the whole ship, and would be the envy of that famous pedestrian in New-York whose name the wild waves have driven out of my head. The time passes away very pleasantly after all, and the trip has not been a dull one. Mr. Wade gives us interesting reminiscences of his forty years of public life, and the old anti-slavery conflict in the Senate. His descriptions and off-hand sketches of the men who figured in those stern days are exceedingly racy. Dr. Howe is not averse to telling us about Greece and Poland, and the stirring scenes "which he saw and of which he was a part." He never knew Byron, he says, for the poet-soldier died a few months before he left the United States for Greece. President White belongs to the present and his future. He is enthusiastically devoted to the University of Cornell, and thoroughly alive to the great educational wants of the age. He has traveled extensively in Europe, and is one of the most entertaining and interesting of conversationalists. We have Sigel to tell us about the war and artillery and engineering, and the noble Douglass, whom the sea appears to have made a poet as the land has made him an orator. Then there are a dozen men who have wooed star-eyed science and stolen her secrets, to tell us about the wonders of the land and the sea; a dozen newspaper-men who take in the whole circle of the arts and sciences, and, at least, in their opinion, possess encyclopedic knowledge. In such a company of statesmen and Professors and politicians and Generals how could time hang heavy or the hours travel on leaden wings?

THE DISTANCE RUN EACH DAY.

I have no special admiration for figures or statistics, but I have asked the navigator, Mr. Cotton, to give me the distance run each day by the *Tennessee*, and, as a mere matter of record and history, I subjoin it: To noon Jan. 18, 151 knots and 6 fathoms; to noon Thursday, the 19th, 227 knots, 6 fathoms; to Friday noon, 160 knots, 6 fathoms; to Saturday, 21st., 148 knots; to Sunday, Jan. 22, 178 knots; to Monday noon, 209 knots, and to Tuesday noon, 210 knots.

At 1¾ o'clock the anchor was dropped at a distance of about one mile and a half from the coaling station at Samana.

SAMANA PENINSULA.

"Land on the Starboard!"—Excitement and Enthusiasm on Board—Approaching the "Gibraltar of the Antilles"—Wondrous Beauty of the Sights from the Steamer's Deck—The Landing at Santa Barbara—The Place, the People, and their Peculiarities—Feeling on the Annexation Question.

SANTA BARBARA DE SAMANA, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of January, there came from the maintop of the *Tennessee* the cry of "Land on the starboard." The navigator, far less unerring than the first great voyager who sailed those seas, had told us that the coast of San Domingo would be visible about that hour and day, and in the early morning two or three of us were on the quarter-deck, looking for the fulfillment of the promise. There was Mr. Wade, the only representative of the Commission, as fresh and enthusiastic as the youngest of us all, and one or two journalists to whom San Domingo was a new land indeed, about which long columns were to be written and still longer speeches made on platform, from lecture desk and seat in Senate and Representative House. Those of us, whether Commissioners from President or commissioners from leading editors, who had never seen San Domingo, to whom it was a mystery and something more than a mystery, who knew it only from dry and dull histories, from official letters of State Secretaries, and reports of Commissioners, and Messages of Presidents, were more than impatient to look upon it and realize or disappoint highly-colored expectations. It was, perhaps, quite natural that we should have exaggerated the importance of our positions, and imagined that the whole world was looking with us for the first glimpse of this land, about which nations have so long disputed, and for the possession of which so many armies have been sacrificed and so much staked and lost and won, as the fortunes of war and diplomacy inclined. The morning, like several preceding mornings, was beautifully bright and clear; such a morning as comes only on the soft seas of the lower latitudes, beneath tropic sun and sky. The whole world, at least the world we saw, was blue—blue sky and wave; blue that we rarely see in the home of snows and frosts and chilling winds. Light fleecy clouds drifted on the ocean margin; there was a thick mist to the northward, and from the bright east came golden waves of light dancing over the waters, and turning them into,—well, liquid fire. Schools of flying-fish swept past the ship, lazily treading her way, and one or two sea-gulls sailed around and above us, now touching our mast-heads, and now darting away, until they seemed mere specks on the horizon. One or two other kinds of sea-fowl also visited us; but, in an hour or so, we lost sight of all lesser attractions, as the faint land lines became more and more distinct, and what seemed heavy banks of clouds developed into vast mountains and hill chains. The deck was crowded, as it had not been crowded at any time since we all met for the first time on the preceding Tuesday in the Bay of New-York; glasses and telescopes were all pointed in one direction, and many were the inquiries made of Captain and officers as to the name of this mountain, of that bold peak, of headland and cape and coast line. The thermometer was 80° in the shade at this time, which was, to say the least, quite a change from the climate and temperature we had left behind us. The water, as we drew near the coast, changed to a beautiful green color, surging lazily round our prow, and breaking away sternward in wavelets of deepest blue.

At 10 o'clock the coast became plainly visible, rising boldly from the water, and resembling somewhat the north shores of Ireland. In a short half hour Cape Cabron stood clearly out, rising straight out of the water to the height, probably, of six hundred feet, a mere naked whitish rock. The Cape of Samana came next, and away to the south-east Belandra Head gradually tending down to the water, less abrupt and less imposing than either Samana or Cabron. The latter is the extreme point of the peninsula of Samana. The mountain outline was beautiful, long sierras the one behind and back of the other, of shapes and forms fantastic. No trace of vegetation was visible on the mountains from where we stood, and they looked barren and rather uninviting. The color was a sort of heathery purple tint, which, as we neared the land, melted into the deepest and richest of green. Terrace after terrace of mountain rose one above the other. With every revolution of the machinery; every stroke of the screw increased the beauties of the land before us. Running by Belandra Head the coast rose straight out of the water to a height of probably fifty feet, clearly cut as a wall. Above this rose another elevation, and on and on until the eye rested on mountain tops two and three thousand feet high. The shore was something like that of the Hudson River, but it was too irregular and was crowned with a greater loveliness than Hendrick Hudson ever saw. Samana Cape is merely a bold rock rising about three hundred feet out of the ocean, the upper portion of it broken off, and the outline of the whole being something like that of a huge brow and nose looking out on the waves.

On arriving opposite Cabron, and at a distance from it of about four miles, we changed our course and coasted along the shore toward Cape Samana. Sugar-loaf Mountain was the highest land elevation—thirteen hundred feet, according to charts and histories. Everything around, sea and sky and land, told us that we were in the tropics. It was almost impossible to say which was the most beautiful, the waters which bore us on, the land which invited us, or the heavens which bent above. No language can give the description, and no colors of painter can furnish the tints which lavish Nature scattered all around.

SAMANA PENINSULA.

The Peninsula of Samana was on the starboard after leaving Cabron, at a distance of only three miles. It was wonderously, miraculously beautiful. It seemed to grow out of the very waves. A sea of deepest green, foam-tipped, now heaving and dashing against a wall of rock, now rolling in soft swell on a ribbon border of silver sand—this the outer rim of the setting. Mountain heights, extending in long sierra, various in shape and conformation, rising and falling, falling and rising in long line far as eye could see, clothed with wealth of forest, green almost to blackness, sinking into deep ravine, trending in gentle plain down to sea verge where palm tree grew—this the feeble picture of the gem. We looked at Samana and felt as we could look forever. Vain the effort to pen-photograph the scene, vain the attempt to photograph or paint it with brush or camera. There is no language to describe it. Looking at it and trying to tell what it is and what it looks like, we feel that words are poor indeed, and that imagination even of poet and painter sometimes falls short of fact. One member of the Commission as he looked said it was "grand;" and another that it was "beautiful;" and another that "he had seen nothing like it;" but what after all is this? I do not wonder that Spaniards and English and French have looked on this land with greedy eye for nearly four hundred years, and that Bismarck and King William are casting their eyes over three thousand miles of ocean and looking at San Domingo and Samana today as they look at the valleys of France.

SAMANA VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

This world is not all poetry, and we cannot afford to always look at it with a poet's eye. The Prussian statesmen to whom I have alluded care nothing or very little about those blue waves and this tropical vegetation. They see in Samana only a vantage point—a chance to make a new move on the chess-board of war and politics. Spain saw it in the same light; so did England and France, when France was ruled by her greatest Napoleon. I do not purpose to look at it from this politico-military standpoint at the present time. The advantages which its possession and control would bring to the United States have been set forth time and again, both in Congress and out of it. I have no love for, or admiration of, forts and bastions and fortifications, although I coincide with my military friends on this expedition, that it is the most easily fortified place in the world, and that it can be made, in fact that it is, "the Gibraltar of the Antilles." Commissioner White, however, proposes to fortify these hills and mountain-tops in another way, and I rather agree with him, a man of peace, than with the Captains and Generals and Admirals who, year after year, and century after century, have been sent here to write and report about it to wily Governments, Ministers, and rulers of nations. "That peninsula," he says, "would make the most beautiful Winter residence in the world. There is not, perhaps, in all the tropics, according to the learned opinions of the learned men on this expedition, and according to the learned men who have written learned histories on the subject, a more healthy or delightful place. Samana Peninsula, studded with the villas of the Hudson River, would be a city by the sea such as the whole world cannot boast of. In front of it the sparkling waters of the finest bay, probably, of all the bays on any shore, or by any sea—twelve miles across to mountain range, or rather mountain ranges, one behind the other, in beautiful perspective, light, and dark, and dim, biting into the land for something like thirty miles, clearer than crystal, and pure as mountain spring. Behind, and above, and beneath, the tropical trees of the tropical forest, in which life so rapidly follows death that no trace of death is seen, stream and river, and hill, and valley and plain—not sunny Naples even, could exceed it in beauty and loveliness. The world gives no luxury which it could not give; and has no glory which it might not have.

ALONG THE SHORE.

New wonders revealed themselves as we coasted along this peninsula. The vegetation was so rich and luxuriant that not a single foot of land could be seen until we arrived almost at the town of Santa Barbara. Groves of palm and trees of immense size were plainly discernible from the ship's deck, each vista of wood and glen becoming, if possible, more and more enchanting. The universal surprise on board was that we saw no living thing except the wild bird which floated heavily above us, or now and then burst out from the wood thicket and as quickly disappeared. But by and by there were little clearings, apparently no bigger than a man's hand, and in the shade of wooing branches little houses, seemingly not larger than bathing boxes, with white walls and brown, conical roofs; but still no sign of human life. From the deck of the ship they seemed no larger than rustic summer-houses, but we have since made closer inspection, and find that they are the habitations of farmers, and large enough to accommodate whole families. They were perched in the most romantic of situations; some of them on ledges of rock, in pleasant shade; others on the very edge of the water, surrounded with palm and banana and other fruit-bearing trees. Finally, as we neared Santa Barbara, a native was seen on the beach on whom all eyes were turned and hats waved by some of those on board. But he gave no salutation in return, and soon, disappeared in the almost impenetrable forest. The huts or cottages, or whatever other name you choose to call them, became thicker and closer as we approached the town, and in some places four or five were within the space of half an acre. We afterward learned that the occupants of these houses are small farmers who lead an easy life, with very few necessities and wants, and these not difficult to supply, coming to them as it were in a night, beneath these soft skies and this genial sunshine. The only objection to the Peninsula of Samana is the sameness of its scenery. It is so lovely that ugliness would be a positive relief to the eye and to the mind. But it is all beauty, all luxuriance, all sunshine and glory—and one looks and searches in vain for something or other to complain of or abuse.

SANTA BARBARA DE SAMANA.

Santa Barbara de Samana was founded in 1756 by the then Spanish Governor of San Domingo. It is situated on the north side of the Bay of Samana, and is almost landlocked. The scenery reminded me somewhat of that around West Point in Summer, only that it was much more beautiful. The range of hills and mountains which form the peninsula bend into a half circle at this point, leaving at their bases a sort of strand, on which the village is built, down to the water's edge. The deepest and widest woodland covers the mountain sides, which seem as it were planed and cut down to the shore in long and gentle swell. The scene from the deck of the *Tennessee*—for we have anchored about a mile and a half from the shore, and the coaling station, is very charming. The little port nestling in the bosom of the hills, its waters calm and clear as an artificial lake, the mountains stretching away in beautiful perspective in the background, the finest sheet of water in the world, perhaps, in front and around—the lavish tropics even seldom give to man anything more beautiful.

The *Tennessee* dropped her anchor about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and in a few minutes the boats were lowered, and the Commissioners and some of their suite started for the shore. Other boats quickly followed, and in less time than it takes me to write it the officers and men of the *Tennessee* were the sole occupants of their cabins and decks and state-rooms. If we were not tired of the sea we were certainly eager for the shore.

THE UNITED STATES COALING STATION.

We passed the United States coaling station before we landed. It is an island about one-eighth of a mile in length, and three or four acres in extent, covered with a rank vegetation and some trees. It lies at the foot of a bold hill which forms the land termination of the port of Santa Barbara, and was evidently at one time a portion of the mainland. There is no building whatever erected on it, but a flag is raised over it every day on a pole where once fluttered the Spanish flag. It was used as a coaling station by the Spaniards, and the dust heaps of the coal which they had stored there is still on the shore.

THE LANDING.

We landed at a rude sort of wharf, made of a few stakes driven into the water, covered with rough planking, and running about fifteen or twenty feet into the water. It was five or six feet wide, and evidently not intended, so weak and slight was it, for the unloading of heavy merchandise. A crowd of idle men and boys assembled on the shore, most of them without shoes, and all of them without coats. The houses, about eighty or ninety in number, are, for the most part, made of lengths of the royal palm, covered with a portion of the leaf of the same tree, and securely fastened by pegs, and, in some cases, iron nails. The roof is further secured by binding it with lengths of a tough, fibrous vine, which is almost as strong as a rope of wire. In Santa Barbara City, as in every other city in the world, the habitations differ according to the wealth, social position, tastes, and habits of the people. Here, for instance, some of the houses consist merely of a few boards and stakes, through which the passer-by may easily see all that is going on inside, but others are as comfortable and as large as ordinary American frontier cottages, built of American lumber and pointed and whitewashed, fastened with lock and key, with blinds to the windows and pictures on the walls. But I must say that these establishments are very few and belong for the most part to the Americans and French refugees from Hayti. Col. Abreon, an agent of the Baez Government, at Santa Barbara, has a pleasant place enough, one of the best of all the natives. Mr. Burr, who has resided here for four years and is probably Samana's most extensive farmer, a native of the State of Maine, has the best house in the place. The only billiard-table for probably one hundred miles around belongs to him. Mr. Faben has a little cottage, and one or two other Americans have neat houses. Verandahs run around some of them, and their interior arrangements are not uncomfortable. The houses of the poorer classes are very primitive indeed, but they are quite as suitable to this climate as are the tenement houses of New-York to the climate of the North. I was about to write that the poor people of Samana are better off than the poor people of the United States, but there is no poverty and destitution here in the fearful sense and meaning which we know it. No one dies of starvation, for the tropical forest has within it meat and drink, and no one need be in actual want.

Santa Barbara seems, at first sight, to be nothing more than a mere collection of huts and houses, built without any plan or order. But a closer examination proves that there was a method in its laying out, and that there are what we would call three or four alleys in it, but which the natives dignify by the name of streets. Mr. Wade says the streets and roads are a great deal more comfortable than our avenues and highways; that instead of hard pavement and unyielding flagging, they have nice, soft, velvety grass on which to walk. There is a large plaza in the centre of the town, at one corner of which is the calaboose, or guard-house, a rude structure, and on the east side, running almost its whole length, the Catholic Church, the largest building in the settlement. It is made of American lumber, and is covered with a red roof, which looks rather picturesque. The interior is by no means elegant or tasty. The wood-work is unpainted, and the building is close and poorly ventilated. The altar is the most elegant portion of it. One or two images of saints stand on either side of the tabernacle, dressed in red silk, decorated with gold lace and spangles and crowns. The padre is a regular old monk of the good old times, a native of Italy, and well versed in three or four languages. He is a strong annexationist, and rather liberal in his ideas. Services are held in the church every evening, but they are not very generally attended. The majority of the population belong to that faith, but there is a large number of Methodists, who, however, reside outside of the town, and are farmers on the peninsula. A Methodist church is now in course of erection near by, which will be finished in a few weeks. Frederick Douglass was exceedingly interested in the matter of its erection, and made a collection to help the poor people in its construction. Twelve or fifteen colored men were at work on its rafters and roof, working all through the day without, apparently, any great inconvenience. I have seen men on the wharves and docks of New-York suffer far more from the heat than here at Samana. There are no cases of sun-stroke, according to all the information I can gather.

THE STORES AND THEIR CONTENTS.

The Santa Barbara stores and shops contain a little of everything, and are kept generally by the foreigners and whites. There are calicoes and muslins on the shelves—bananas and oranges and cocoa-nuts in one corner—bread in another. The largest proportion of each establishment is usually devoted to a goodly array of bottles of porter and brandy and gin and wine, which is imported from St. Thomas. I have seen none of the natives drunk, however, but I am convinced that there must be a consumption for the liquor somewhere. The stores are like our own country stores, being a combination of the green-grocer's, the dry goods merchant's and the druggist's. There is very little money in circulation except when a man-of-war is in the harbor, and in the market season. The whole business of the island is conducted on a system of barter. The farmer, for instance, when he wants a yard of calico or a bottle of whisky, gives in exchange for it double its worth in coffee or rice, which is shipped by the trader to Turk's Island and St. Thomas. Some idea of the markets may be obtained from the following prices, which, however, must not be taken either as an index of the cost of living or of the wealth of the place. They are many of them exorbitant, and were arranged to suit the finances of the American Government. When a ship as large as the *Tennessee* arrives in port and sends her boats on shore for supplies, the shop-keeper does not hesitate to make all the money he can: Rice is $3 per barrel, in the husk; coffee, 20 to 25 cents per pound; sweet potatoes, $3 per barrel; oranges, from $1 to $2 per hundred; bananas, 50 cents a bunch, (seventy or a hundred to a bunch;) codfish, 15 cents per pound; sugar, 15 cents per pound; chocolate, $6 50 per barrel, in the bean; bees-wax, 25 cents per pound; honey, $1 per three gallons; salt is brought from Turk's Island; brandy is about $1 50 to $2 50 per bottle.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

When we landed at Santa Barbara, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a holiday stillness and repose pervaded the whole settlement. The men were all smoking and chatting, sitting on the shady side of their houses. The women appeared to be far more industrious than the men, and the only persons at work. Some of them were cooking out of doors, beneath a shade made of palm-leaves; others were sewing, others nursing little children, the majority of whom are allowed to run around in bracelets and ear-rings until they are about six years old, when a pair of pantaloons or a long skirt is added to the ornamental portion of their attire. There were women tending store; women washing clothes at the stream; women bringing large bundles of tree branches into the village to feed the horses and cows which were tethered around the houses; but the male portion of the population seemed to be doing very little except superintending the operations of their female companions. Most of the farmers are, however, in the interior, and I have no doubt that they were at work on their little plantations. I have every reason to believe that they will work if the incentive is given them. Mr. Burr, to whom I have alluded, says that he had as many as five hundred men employed at one time on his place; but the endless revolutions and unsettled state of society kill everything like industry. In proof that the people will work if they are paid for working, my friend, Dr. Newcombe, of Cornell, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, says that he asked a man to get him some shells from caves four or five miles distant, and that next morning he brought him two or three large baskets full, for which he demanded only one dollar and a half. I myself said to a young lad that if he would bring me a pheasant I would pay him for it. Two hours afterward, while strolling through the woods I met my sportsman with a rifle on his shoulder and a bird in his hand. He was about two miles away from the town. I asked him what I should pay him, and he said a quarter, which I cheerfully gave, as an encouragement to honest labor, although he had not exactly fulfilled his part of the contract; for, instead of a pheasant, he brought me something like a blackbird. The food of the people is of the simplest description. Bananas and oranges, cocoa-nuts and plantains, rice, sweet potatoes, &c., are the principal articles of consumption. Bacon, beef and other flesh-meat, is used, but not to any great extent. I was very much surprised to see no fish, for the bay, I am assured, teems with it; but the pelicans seemed to be the only fishers of the deep in and around Samana.

A SOLDIER AND A FARMER.

Passing by a cottage or house, I nodded to an intelligent-looking colored man at the door, surrounded by two or three little children, and was greeted with "Welcome to Samana, Sir."

"Hallo, you speak English?"

"O, yes, quite a number of us speak English here."

"How do you get along?"

"Very well; we have plenty to eat."

"What do you do?"

"I farm and am a soldier."

This soldier-farmer was a fair specimen of the inhabitants of Samana Peninsula. He appeared to be a little better off in the world than the majority of his neighbors, which I attribute to his superior push and industry. All his children spoke English, also his wife and brothers, two or three in number. His house was comfortable; the inside was painted, and the floor was boarded, and not made of earth, like the greater number of the cabins. It was partitioned off into two or three apartments, all of which were cleanly and tidy. He wore a neat straw hat, with a black ribbon around it, a check shirt and linen pantaloons.

"Where were you born?"

"I was born here, Sir, but my parents were Americans."

"Why did they come here?"

"They were sent out from Philadelphia years ago."

Samana, I found, is largely settled by the colony which was sent forty-five years ago from Philadelphia by the Colonization Society. The man Johnson, with whom this conversation took place, was the son of one of those immigrants, which accounts for his superior intelligence and thrift. And the same was true of all who, like him, were descended from the American colored colonists. They have much of the force and spirit of the Yankee, and are in every way superior to the native inhabitants of the island. They look to the United States with the most intense devotion, and are praying for the time when they shall be annexed and form a part of the country of their fathers. With this insight into his history and his descent, I was hardly surprised to find him a strong annexationist.

"You said you were a farmer?"

"Yes."

"Where is your farm?"

I asked this question because he lived on a little eminence about thirty feet above high water mark, with only a few feet of clearing around his home. Rose-bushes in full bloom grew in his windows, and large banana and palm trees made an almost impenetrable shade around his dwelling. Where the farm was, I could not exactly see.

"Oh," said he, "the farm is away in the country," pointing away behind the richly-forested mountains.

"How large is it?"

"About half an acre and a half."

I smiled at the size of this tropical plantation, whereat Johnson, understanding very evidently the thought that was passing through my mind, added:

"That is all the land a man wants here. I can raise on it all I need."

Here one of his little children, about four years old, came crying around him for a piece of sugar cane, a five foot long stick of which, like a stout walking cane, he held in his hand. He pulled a huge knife from a sheath, and cut about five inches of it off, and cutting the bark away gave it to the little one, who ran away with it and squatted under the shade.

"The children like to eat it, he said; it does them no harm whatever."

"But don't you want to raise more than you need?"

"I do, and I sell it and get what I want at the stores, but it is very little. The fact is, it is no use to raise much here, because we may loose it all in a night. Whenever we have got a little ahead a revolution is certain to come and we are robbed."

"You said you were a soldier?"

"I am a Lieutenant."

"How often do you drill?"

"Every Sunday."

"How many men on this post?"

"Two hundred and sixty."

"Do you get them altogether every Sunday?"

"Oh, no; not more than twenty or fifty."

"Have you muskets?"

"Yes."

I found all the soldiers, one of whom I shall presently try to describe, all supplied with excellent American Enfield rifles, but their swords look as if they belonged to the old Spanish hidalgos, rusty, and of the description that find their way to museums and old-iron stores in the United States.

"I have been a soldier fifteen years," said he, "and I have been at least half that time in active service."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty."

"What rent do you pay for your farm?"

"Four dollars a year, but I get it at a low rent because I am a *militaire*."

A DOMINICAN SOLDIER.

The first evening I went on shore my attention was attracted to a wild-looking sort of man walking rapidly to and fro on one side of a small square near the landing-place. He wore a long rude sword at his side, and carried, in a very unmilitary style, a rifle. I gave him, as sailors say, a very "wide berth" at first, because I was not altogether certain that he was not crazy, and I did not care particularly to come within close range of the rusty barrel, which he threw around in an exceedingly reckless way. I asked one of the crowd of loungers, always numerous in the streets of Santa Barbara, who he was, and was, indeed, surprised at the answer—"A soldier on guard." I thought of the uniformed marines on board of the *Tennessee*, and could not help smiling at the remarkable embodiment of the might and the power of San Domingo, which marched so solemnly before me. This soldier (for, I suppose I must call him a soldier) wore a shirt, the color of which might be improved by an acquaintance with the gurgling stream close by, and a few days' repose on a bending bow in the adjacent woodland. His pantaloons were of a coarse linen, fastened around his waist by a red handkerchief. There were no shoes to his feet, and his head was warmly wrapped up in another handkerchief, on the top of which was an old felt hat, very brown and not very fashionable. And yet there was a picturesqueness about this citizen-soldier which pleased and delighted me, and as I looked at his sinewy arms and frame, and thought that within a dozen years he and his brothers had driven from off the very shore where he paraded the haughty cavaliers of Spain, I could not help looking at him with even something more than admiration.

The guard-house or barrack was merely a rude hut covered with palm bark, and appeared to be the head-quarters of all the idle boys and men in the settlement. When the soldier, tired of walking, he sat down on the black boards, unwashed since they were laid down, and chatted with his neighbors. It consisted of one rectangular room about ten feet square, along one side of which was stretched a mahogany set of stocks with accommodations for seven persons. It seemed to be very little used, except by a very fine rooster as a sleeping-perch. The fence around it seemed to be useful for nothing except as a sort of block on which to open cocoa-nuts, the shells of which were plentifully scattered around.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There are two school-houses at Samana. I went into one of them about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The building was a wooden one-story structure, consisting of one large room, with desks arranged around the walls. There was a large black-board on one side and several shelves of school-books, a rostrum for the teacher in the centre, the two or three little girls in a corner, away from the fifteen or sixteen little black and white boys, ranging in age from five to thirteen years. One little fellow was writing. I looked over his shoulder and found him endeavoring to imitate the large, bold head-lines of "Georgetown," "Washington," and "Plymouth."

The teacher was a bright, intelligent man, about thirty years of age, a native, as he told me, of the City of New-York, and the son of Rev. Mr. Judd, until his death a Methodist missionary at St. Thomas and Samana.

"How are you getting along?"

"I have been here about twelve months, Sir, and I am doing pretty well."

And then he told me the story of his life. Political troubles had tossed him from one place to another and finally landed him at Santa Barbara.

"I do something else besides teaching," said he. "I am something of a miner and my partner is now away prospecting in the mountains. This country is full of minerals."

"Are you in favor of annexation to the United States?" "I would not remain here a single day unless I expected it. If annexation does not take place there will be a revolution right away. Cabral and his followers are a set of vagabonds who ought to be shot. All they do is to make revolutions and fill their pockets with money. Annexation is the only salvation of the country. I belonged to the Salnave Party.

THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT—SPANISH ROADS.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., I made an excursion to the American settlement about three miles to the westward of Santa Barbara. Crossing over one or two little rivulets which in the rainy season become mountain torrents, I soon found myself between rows of stately wild orange trees and royal palms, on what had evidently been at one time a road. On inquiry I found that it was an old Spanish highway, and that it led to the principal towns and cities on the island. Many portions of it were smooth and level enough for a horse and buggy to travel on, but these patches were few and very far between—not in all more than five hundred yards in three miles. The other portions of it were mere bridle paths, and for the most part only footpaths wide enough for a single person to pass at a time, so steep the ascent and so great the obstructions of earth and rock. The only way in which I could account for the regularity and evenness of certain places, and the ruggedness and almost impassability of others, was, that the Spaniards and the other European nations who have held possession of the island in the numerous wars and sieges, and revolutions which have from time to time taken place threw up immense earthworks and fortifications, and that when the bloody storm passed away the obstructions were never removed.

The American settlement is, as I said, about three miles from the town—at least, the first houses of it. Forty-five years ago the Pennsylvania Quakers sent several hundred colored people to San Domingo, the great majority of whom found themselves in a few years settled in and around Samana. Many of these people are still living, the possessors of the five carreaux, or fifteen acres, which were given to them nearly half a century since by Boyer. They have increased and multiplied to a wonderful extent, not only numerically, but in worldly possessions. One of them, now seventy-seven years of age, his wife seventy-four, has had eleven children. One of the children has eleven children, and the old colonist rejoices in the grand-paternity of forty in all. The family owns between three and four hundred acres of land, which has been acquired by purchase and lease, the nucleus of the estate being the Government free gift of five carreaux when the Philadelphia immigrants arrived here. Nearly every one of these colonists has done well.

"Have you ever regretted coming here?" I asked one old woman at the settlement.

"Well, sometimes I have," she answered, "when war came and all my beeves and horses were taken away and my house burned down."

This is the story which they all tell—that they have been ruined by war; this the reason they all give for their seeming wretchedness and poverty—"We have had no incentive to work, because if we are suspected to own money we are liable to be murdered." When a revolution takes place, the huts and habitations are generally abandoned; the men follow one leader or the other; the women and the children take to the mountain caves and fastnesses, where they hide until the storm has swept away and something like peace comes again.

Santa Barbara is one of the few places in the tropics where the city walls, as it were, are the great primeval forest. Two minutes' walk from the centre of Samana and you are in the dense foliage and undergrowth of the woods, apparently never before profaned by human footsteps. It is impossible to give an idea of the rank luxuriance of nature in these southern lands and in these wonderful islands. The very soil is invisible with a thousand varieties of plant and shrub and flower, while the sunlight is almost shut out by the thick tree shade extending for miles and miles, and scarcely ever permitting the entrance of a solitary sun glint. These San Domingo woods and forests seem as if they had never been trodden by human feet. "What did you see," said a gentleman to Commissioner Howe, on his return from the shore the first day after arrival? "Great nature," was the reply. There is nothing to remind one that this country has been for four hundred years the scene of bloody and devastating wars, of Spanish oppression and Spanish violence. Civil strife has left no impress on the hills or the mountains or the coast lines, for "great nature" has flung her arms around everything, and blotted out the paths over which armies marched and where battle-lines were formed. Enormous earthworks, lines of intrenchments and so forth, are numerous enough around Santa Barbara, but they are after all only faintly discernible, and traced with difficulty. There are no bare and ghostly fortifications like those around Washington. Palm and banana trees flourish today on the Spanish defense lines of ten years ago. The scenery a few miles behind Samana surpasses description. This portion, and indeed every other portion, of the island consists of hill and valley, rolling on and on in seemingly endless succession. The hills sometimes grow to be mountains, thousands of feet in height, with sides straight and steep as the forest trees which clothe them. The country looks as if it had been plowed up by mighty giants, hill torn from hill, and leaping, dashing water flung between to divide and separate them forever. The scene from one of these mountain sides is something that can be beheld only in the tropics. The royal palm is the glory of the tropical forest. Standing on the summit of a mountain three miles from Santa Barbara, at an elevation of more than one thousand feet, I counted the tops of ten lesser mountains within a circumference of nine miles. Their sides were clothed with the mahogany, lignum vitæ, the cocoa tree, the date-palm, the cotton tree, the banana and the plaintain. There was the wild orange, with bark and leaf something like the holly; the bamboo, the mango, the most beautiful shade-tree in the world, beneath which even tropical vegetation withers. But the glory of them all was the royal palm, running straight and bare as a ship-mast to a height of often one hundred feet, and then throwing out from its top its magnificent arms of long sweeping boughs, with leaves like so much velvet, so soft and rich and glossy.

These mountain heights are cool and pleasant, and there is scarcely anything, from the sweet potato to the cotton plant, which might not be grown on them, from base to summit. In such a country as this, exactly, is the American settlement. Little patches of the mountains have been cleared; little lodges erected on some sunny hillside, and the few acres put under cultivation, which supply the whole family from year's beginning to year's end with a surplus to spare to trade with the town merchant in exchange for bananas and cocoa-nuts, and rice and pine-apples, muslins and calicoes, and the few other trifling articles which the necessities of their simple daily life require. Those mountains and valleys are capable of supporting hundreds of thousands of people. Sickness is almost unknown there, and the temperature is about the same as that of early Summer in New-York.

HORSES, BULLS AND BOATS.

I do not think there is a single wheeled vehicle in Santa Barbara; at least I have not seen one. There are some small horses and bulls on the island which are remarkably swift and sure-footed. The horses are generally ridden without saddles, but a wicker saddle is used on the bulls, to which are attached long leathern or cordage panniers hanging down on either side, in which is carried merchandise from the town and produce to the market. Dr. Howe has ridden on a bull, and assures Mr. Wade and Mr. White that it is very pleasant. Mr. Ramsdell, of the *Tribune*, has also tried a bull ride, but owing to his inexperience in the management of the animal, his bull ran away into the mountains. Mr. Ramsdell returned in the evening to the ship, tired, exhausted and badly bruised. The only boats at Samana are huge "dug-outs," as they are called, cut out of cedar trunks, some of them twenty feet long. I would not advise a large travel in one of them, because they sometimes have an uncomfortable habit of splitting in two, and dropping their contents into the water very unceremoniously. In the Bay of Samana this would not be altogether pleasant, because it is, I am told, full of sharks.

AMUSEMENTS, COCK-FIGHTING.

There is no place of amusement in the settlement, except a cock-pit within shadow of the church. Last Sunday, immediately after church, about fifty young men, and old men, too, went to this cock-pit, which consisted of four large posts driven in the ground, and a palm-leaf roof. It was about twenty feet square. In the centre a ring was marked off by a high railing. When I visited the place the fight was almost at an end, and the owners of the two birds who were inside the fence were hooting and yelling like savages, encouraging their birds to a last exertion. One of the game-cocks was called St. Matthew, but the other appeared to have no special title. Whether St. Matthew or his opponent conquered I am unable to say, for both birds were so beaten and gashed and wounded that I did not care to wait until one or both of them died.

HEALTH.

I do not from a six days' experience of Samana purpose to give my opinion on the climatic influences and the health of San Domingo. Dr. Newcombe, who is one of the attachés of the Commission, who has made the sanitary condition of the West India Islands for twenty years a special study, will present a report on this most interesting of all points. He considers that Samana is particularly healthy, and that with care and precaution white persons can live in the tropics and be as healthy as in any other portion of the globe. The swamp lands of the South he considers fully as unhealthy as the swamp lands of San Domingo. Here, as everywhere else, he says, every stranger from the temperate regions must undergo an acclimating fever, which is sometimes remittent and sometimes intermittent. After this has passed there is very little danger. He thinks that the Southern people would come to San Domingo and be as healthy as they are at home. The vital statistics, so far as the natives are concerned, furnish the best evidence of the salubriousness of the climate. In a population of about twenty-five hundred the deaths during the last year were only seventeen, while the births were three hundred. Some of those who died were over eighty years of age, and one of the above seventeen died a violent death. The United States steamer *Nantasket*, which lay in Samana when we arrived, has been on the coast for the last fifteen months, and has not lost a man. She lay closer to the shore than we did, and her sailors were, my medical friends on board assure me, as much subject to the malarious influences as if they lived on shore. This climate, which we are told is so fatal to the white race, appears to have the best of effects on the natives. I have never seen a more healthy-looking set of people in my life than the men and women of Samana. The dozen whites who reside there complain of no ill effects, and I see no reason why a man may not live there and be strong and vigorous. The weight of testimony is all that way. There is far more fever and ague in Washington City every year than there is on the peninsula of Samana.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO PRESIDENT BAEZ.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the Commissioners dispatched a messenger to President Baez, officially notifying him that they had arrived at Samana, and would visit San Domingo City as soon as possible. Several newspaper representatives accompanied the passengers, and made the trip overland from Savanah le Mar, to near fourteen miles across the bay, in a direct lien from Santa Barbara de Samana.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Samana Peninsula and the town of Santa Barbara have been very thoroughly investigated by the Commission. They have made trips into the interior and have received the reports of various scientific expeditions which were sent out. It appears that there is no coal on the peninsula, except what is called lignite which is good only for local purposes. No indications of valuable mines were found, but the exploring parties merely confined themselves to the shore. To examine the interior of the country, to make a thorough geological and mineralogical survey, would be the work of years. A large amount of testimony has been taken by the Commissioners as to the resources, past history, present condition, system of taxation and customs duties, which amounts to about forty per cent. ad valorem of the country. The military and civil Governor, Alcade, Custom-house officer, and other functionaries have all been examined, and no pains spared to obtain everything that was obtainable, or of the slightest importance. Specimens of the fruits and vegetables have been brought away, also a large mahogany tree, which was cut down at the water's edge, and which will be taken to Washington. In reference to the ownership of the land in the Bay of Santa Barbara, the most searching investigation was made; the official records of deeds and conveyances and mortgages, &c., were searched, and the Commissioners are thoroughly satisfied that no officer of the United States has been in any way connected with any transactions which will not bear the light. The only leases to American citizens found recorded were those to Mr. Fabens, as the agent of Spofford & Co., and of Mr. O'Sullivan, and one or two other people, who reside on the island, and who are engaged in farming.

COALING THE TENNESSEE.

The coaling of the *Tennessee* was very tedious. She lay out in the bay at about a mile and a half from the coaling station, and the only way of getting the necessary 375 tons on board was by hauling it in boats. The ship might have been run in much closer, but Capt. Temple was of the opinion that she would not have room "to swing." There are no facilities at the station for coaling, &c., but that is a matter which can be easily remedied. The *Nantasket*, seven guns, lay close to the station.

ANNEXATION.

On the subject of annexation to the United States there is only one opinion among the people of Samana. Only two persons voted against it when the *plebiscite* was taken some time ago. That the vote was fairly taken, that no intimidation was used, there can be no doubt. As to the benefit which annexation would confer on them, there can be no question that it would be the best thing that could possibly happen to them. They who oppose annexation on the ground that it would be dangerous to further increase the numbers of our ignorant voters, make a very grave mistake, and so far as the residents of Samana are concerned, the only portion of the population I have seen are altogether wrong, for the 2,500 men, women and children who live here are by no means ignorant, and are far more capable of understanding a public question than a great many people in the North, to say nothing of the South, of far greater pretensions. To compare them to the Southern colored man who came from slavery yesterday is doing them a great injustice and wrong. I have no hesitation in saying that they would make excellent citizens, and that with proper protection, and all the protection they want in the presence of a strong government, they would soon become a great and prosperous people. All they need is encouragement and the assurance that they are not to be in the future, as they have been in the past, victims of every ruffian chief who has the power to make raids and levy black-mail. The Peninsula of Samana is capable of producing all the coffee consumed in the United States, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the chocolate tree. The *Tybee*, the only steamer that trades between Samana and New-York, has taken several consignments of fruit and other articles to New-York within the last twelve months, and I have no doubt that a vigorous trade would soon spring up if annexation were to take place. The people appear to be virtuous and honest. Crime is rare, and the greater crimes, such as murder and assassination, are altogether unknown. Pleasant pictures have been painted of San Domingo; of its "royal meadows" and mountains and bays and valleys; of its rice plantations and coffee fields; of its mines and its vast resources; but too much has not been said about it, and too much cannot be said. Enthusiasts have called it the "Gem of the Antilles." It is the gem of the world.

J. P. F.

SAN DOMINGO CITY.

Rough Passage from Samana Bay—Everybody "Dreadfully Sick"—San Domingo From the Sea—The Landing—Formal Reception by President Baez—Official and Private Sentiments.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871.

On Monday morning, 30th ult., the *Tennessee* left Samana Bay for this city, which, after a rather rough passage, she reached on Tuesday evening about sunset, the *Nantasket*, which left about an hour earlier, arriving several hours in advance. The *Tennessee* encountered head winds, which permitted her to steam only four or five miles per hour. The chopping sea of the Mona Passage was particularly trying to those with weak stomachs, and nearly every one on board who had up to that time escaped the usual torture of a sea voyage—sea-sickness—were made acquainted with all its discomforts and abominations. Even Mr. Wade, who is a regular old Neptune, was sick, and Mr. White acknowledged that the chair of Cornell would be to him much more pleasant than the airy quarters of the Admiral's cabin, for the *Tennessee* has been fitted out as a flag-ship, and will carry an Admiral's pennant when the Commission and the men of science and the representatives of leading papers shall have left her.

The six days on the peninsula was well and profitably spent. It was a pleasant introduction to the country and the people of San Domingo, and the Commission derived much valuable information at that point, which will in due time be made public and go far to dissipate the error and the misrepresentation which has been so industriously circulated in reference thereto. There seems to be only one opinion among the Commissioners in reference to Samana: First, that its annexation to or acquisition by the United States is not only desirable, but that it is almost a necessity, if we wish to either extend our naval influence, or even to maintain the little maritime power we already possess. In the testimony taken there, at least three things were demonstrated: first, the desire of the people to be annexed; second, the integrity, honesty and good faith of all the United States officers concerned in any way in the annexation negotiations; and thirdly, the certainty that Samana is not the house of pestilence and leprosy which the people of the United States in speeches of Senators and columns of opposition journals have been educated and persuaded to believe it is.

SUNSET IN THE TROPICS.

On our "port," behind mountain-tops lost in milky clouds, the sun went down on the evening of the last days in January. Tints of purple and of gold, of sapphire and of ruby, painted the long-extending coast line, lashed by waves, snow-crested, surging, hissing, resounding from cavernous hollows, mounting in indignant dashes, sinuous windings through rocky beach. Valley and plain in dim and dreary shadow, mountain and hilltop in fast-fading sunlight; ocean waves in cold, treacherous darkness, tossing and pitching, rolling and heaving in long, long swell, in unrest and motion never ending. Distant two miles or more, turrets and towers and fortresses, gray with time-rust, a dying glory smiled around the oldest of American cities.

Eternal Summer gilds it yet,
And all except its sun has set.

Shadows grew apace up the mountain heights; the sea turned to inky black; the shore into gloom and funereal shadow—a ball of fire the highest mountain peak—a second more, and sea and land was cold and stern and gray.

SAN DOMINGO FROM THE SEA.

The appearance of San Domingo City from the sea is not very inviting, although it is exceedingly picturesque. The shore resembles somewhat that of Long Branch, only that it is more bold and abrupt. The land runs away from the coast line and ascends to a moderate-sized hill on which a portion of the city is built, and on which two or three public buildings stand out in strong relief. One of them is a church, another an arsenal, we were told; a third was a light-house, a fifth a fort, and so on. The roll and swell of the sea in the harbor was by no means pleasant, and most of us were eager to set our feet on the shore, which, however, we were not alowed to do until next morning. A pilot visited us, which was important. Mr. Ames, the American Consul visited us, which was unimportant.

THE LANDING—A SALUTE.

The greater number of the attachés of the Commission went on shore next morning, not however before the *Tennessee* had fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was promptly answered from a fortress at the water's edge. The Secretary to the Commission, Judge Burton, was dispatched to the city by the Commissioners to provide suitable accommodations, &c. President Baez prepared a building, misnamed a "Palace" for the Commission and its suite, but the offer was declined, and after some delay, a house was rented for their accommodation. The "Palace," which was built about one hundred years ago, is simply the Government House, unfurnished, except with four or five mirrors and three or four chairs. It contains several large and airy rooms, in which two or three stretchers were arranged. It is perhaps as well that the offer was declined by the Commission and that it should have been turned over to the newspaper correspondents, who now hold possession of it, hiring their own caterer and paying, as they did on the *Tennessee*, for their own mess.

SAN DOMINGO CITY.

I landed here on Wednesday morning. This is Thursday night, and the mail closes to-morrow at 10 o'clock—the only mail we shall have until the 17th. I will not attempt to describe this most interesting of all cities of the Western World. That it was beautiful and prosperous and luxurious at one time, in the days of Spanish power and greatness and glory, the ruins around are the testimony. Castle and convent, and mansion and church and fortress, with spacious hall and crumbling tower, ruined shrine and altar overthrown, tell a story of Empire's rise and fall which a Gibbon might have written and found it fitting subject for his pen. Life and death, the work of nature and the work of man, struggle for the mastery in San Domingo. Tropical vegetation throws its arms around the tower which Columbus' son erected, and the palm its shadow over embrasure, arch and cornice. To say that it resembles an old Spanish town, as my traveled friends have again and again told me, gives but a faint idea of its narrow streets, grass-grown, and singular houses, massive as to walls of stone and cement. In the days when hidalgos were, and citizen voters were not, San Domingo City counted forty-five houses of religion in pomp and pride of place; today, when hidalgos are not, and citizen voters are, this sainted city numbers fifteen in grandeur comparative, and thirty whose only occupants are the lizard and the tarantula.

Gray lizards glitter on the walls
Of ruined shrines, busy and bright,
As if they were alive with light.

THE COMMISSION AND PRESIDENT BAEZ.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday, President Baez and his Ministers, Messrs. Gautier, Secretary of State, Delnorte, Minister of Justice and Education, and the Minister of War, went to the "Palace," and in the reception-room awaited the arrival of the Commissioners, the presentation of whom had been previously arranged to take place at that hour. But there was some misunderstanding about the matter, and the Dominican President and his Secretaries were obliged to wait several weary hours, until at length the Commission and its Secretary, arrived. President Baez made a very favorable impression on all of us. He is not less than fifty years of age, about five feet five inches in height. His complexion is dark, but his features are regular and not unhandsome. The Commissioners were presented to President Baez by Mr. Ames, the American Consul. Mr. Wade then read the following:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION.

Mr. President: We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph letter of the President of the United States, which will explain to you the object of our mission. Your Excellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will. We come under instructions from the Congress, commissioned by the President of the United States, to make sundry inquiries regarding the Republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust that we shall be received as friends and afforded such facilities for the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from, and through us, the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican Republic.

The autograph letter of the President of the United States read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1871.

His Excellency, B. Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo:

SIR: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States, I have appointed three distinguished citizens of the United States, to wit: Hon. B. F. Wade, for many years a Senator, President A. D. White, Cornell University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services in relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monotony of life natural to their infirmities, by opening to them the world of letters, as Commissioners to visit the Republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by the resolution. Associated with the Commission is also Judge A. A. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gentleman who has honored his country by serving in a diplomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen, and to ask for them your kind offices.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

President Baez replied in French, which was translated by President White. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his Excellency President Grant has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium.

I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this Republic—one of the grand motives which has produced these negotation. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see guaranteed the existence, liberty, and property of the citizens.

You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The Government offers whatever data you may consider necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction.

In making your investigations as to the spontaneity of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire earnestly that you will consult not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed.

The formalities were rather stiff, as such formalities usually are, but nothing could be more democratic than the way in which, after the speeches and addresses, the entire party, President, Cabinet officers, Commissioners and Secretaries drew their chairs together and conversed in [illegible] to the six or eight [illegible] at the other end of [illegible].

President Baez read to the Commission certain papers which had fallen into his hands, which show that Hayti and Cabral are now endeavoring to create an insurrection, and to make a show of opposition to the scheme of annexation. Cabral, it appears, is about sixty miles from Azua, on the frontier. Two or three hundred of Haytians have been sent to his support, but the Dominicans who adhere to his standard number very few. To say that they are even one hundred, outside his own relatives and kinsmen, is, I am assured, a large estimate. The Cabral-Haytian force is commanded by one Gen. Lynch, a colored man, and an American citizen. No apprehensions of serious trouble are felt here, and the new insurrection with which San Domingo is threatened is rather a subject of jest than of serious thought. President Baez further assured the Commission that peace and tranquillity was the great desire of the people. He entered into a little explanation of the Government—said that all men were equal before the law. He claimed that his Administration has the full confidence and support of the country, and that the vote on annexation was full, fair and honest. This is merely the skeleton of the half-hour's conversation, after which the Commissioners withdrew. I forgot to state, however, that President Baez invited the most thorough and searching investigation, and announced that he would be ready at any time to give the Commission all the information in his power, and to aid them in the prosecution of their inquiries.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The house of President Baez is situated near the Cathedral—a building of massive proportions; outside, a dilapidated-looking structure; inside, a mass of gaudy paint and gilding, with innumerable altars and chapels, near one of which is the tomb of Columbus. The Executive Mansion, as we would call it, is exceedingly plain, and by no means the most elegant house in the city. It is two stories high; built like all the other houses, of brick and cement. The floor was made of tiles or brick, on which there was neither mat nor carpet. I called on His Excellency yesterday afternoon, and found no difficulty whatever in obtaining admittance. I offered my card to soldier and sentry on duty, one after the other; but they all refused it and pointed me from door to door and stairway to stairway, until I found myself face to face with the Chief Magistrate, unknown and unannounced. But this difficulty was soon settled and the awkwardness of the situation relieved by the suavity and grace of the President himself. Buenaventura Baez is a thorough gentleman. He conversed very pleasantly for an hour or so, asked me many questions about the United States, and told some rather interesting stories about Mr. Sumner and other public men.

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SENTIMENT.

All the intelligent people here are surprised at the position Mr. Sumner has taken on annexation. They have read his speech and studied it very thoroughly, but they cannot understand how he could have been led into making the wild and reckless assertions that he has made, so entirely at variance with truth and actual fact. His assertion that President Baez is maintained in power by the United States is regarded as a shameful misrepresentation. The statement that the navy has been used to intimidate the people into voting for annexation is equally without foundation. Cabral, according to all the information I can obtain, is utterly without influence, and is regarded as a mere outlaw.

The Government has no official knowledge that Cabral desires to unite the Republic of Dominica to that of Hayti, but it is well known that he has offered to cede to that State more than three thousand square miles of territory, containing six or seven towns. A clandestine treaty, together with a correspondence looking to this union, has been captured, and is now in the possession of M. Gautier, the Secretary of State. Cabral is today so far from being a leader among the Dominicans, a paid official of Hayti. In reference to the debt which San Domingo, it is alleged, owes to France, the people of San Domingo say that Hayti acknowledges an indebtedness to France of blood and spoil, but that San Domingo has no share in it. The Haytian historian, Ardouin, is referred to on this point. He has written at great length on this subject, and in closing a chapter on the origin of the debt maintains that the Dominicans cannot by any possibility be held responsible for its payment. I have made diligent inquiry as to the treaty which is said to exist between Hayti and San Domingo, in which the latter is bound not to alienate any portion of the territory of the island, and the answer universally made is that there is no such treaty, and that if there was one, the fact would have been published to the world long ago. The people of San Domingo themselves feel that annexation to the United States would bring them advantages in the way of peace and tranquillity, but they nevertheless claim that the United States would be largely benefited by the scheme; that in addition to obtaining one of the richest countries in the world, we should also obtain a country whose geographical and strategic importance in the West Indies cannot be exaggerated.

The charges which have been made with such terrible vigor by Mr. Sumner, that President Baez has imprisoned and thrown into irons all who voted or indicated that they would vote against annexation, are, when investigated, supremely ridiculous.

I find the Catholic clergymen, with a single exception, all in favor of annexation. I have never seen or read of a people so unanimous on anything as the people of San Domingo are on this subject.

The Commissioners intend to examine the country very thoroughly, and will make excursions themselves, and dispatch parties with instructions to report on the general condition of the people, and to make inquiries within the scope of the resolutions of Congress. Trips are contemplated from this city to Arbol Gordo, to Azua by sea, and thence to San Juan; from San Juan back to Azua, and around to Port-au-Prince; from Port-au-Prince to Puerto Plata, and thence to Santiago. A report is being prepared on the country from Santa Barbara de Samana to San Domingo City. The region is described as very beautiful; vast plains covered with cattle, the soil fruitful, and the people intelligent and anxious for annexation. This is the testimony of half a dozen different persons, and is, I have no doubt, trustworthy. President Baez and the members of his Cabinet will be requested to give their views this week on the different subjects and heads specified in the resolution of Congress. They have already signified their willingness and desire to give all the information which it is in their power to give, whenever it shall suite the convenience of the Commissioners. There can be no doubt that the Baez Government and Administration represents the wishes of the people and has the support of the country; for as he and his Ministers say we could not for an instant maintain ourselves against the will of the majority in the position we are without money and without resources.

J. P. F.

The Expenses of Col. Frank E. Howe, Special Agent Treasury Department at New-York—Statement in Reply to the Resolution of Congress.

The following is the letter in full from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the House of Dec. 12, in relation to the expenses connected with the office of special agent of the Treasury Department at New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Feb. 8, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 12th of December last:

On motion of Mr. Slocum,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report the actual expenses connected with the office of Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at New-York, from the 1st day of May, 1869, up to and including the 30th day of November, 1870, including the amounts paid by the Collector of the Port for rent, salaries and expenses of Inspectors detailed for duty at his office; including, also, the amount of business done, subjects specially referred by the Department for investigation, and the amount of money received from fines, forfeitures and penalties. Also, whether, in his opinion, the efficiency of the customs service would not be promoted by employing only active agents at that port, and the discontinuance of outside officers, with their attendants and expenses.

In reply thereto I submit a report made by the supervising special agent, which, I believe, sets forth fully and accurately the nature and extent of the services performed by Frank E. Howe, the special agent of the Treasury Department, at New-York.

In reply to the last paragraph of the resolution, which is not covered by the report of the supervising special agent, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the special agency service at New-York has been of great advantage to the Treasury Department, and that it cannot be abolished without serious loss to the revenue.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker House Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report for your information, in replying to resolution No. 7, House of Representatives, Forty-first Congress, third session, dated Dec. 12, 1870, as follows, viz.:

First—Actual expenses connected with the office of Frank E. Howe, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at New-York, from the 1st day of May, 1869, up to and including the 30th day of November, 1870, including the amounts paid by the Collector of the Port for rent, salaries and expenses of inspectors detailed for duty at his office, $33,664 43.

Second—Amount of money received from fines, forfeitures and penalties during that period, $[illegible] 50; amount of goods seized not sold, $[illegible]; amounts in suit for recovery, $133,932 94.

Third—Nature of business performed during that period:

The Department has referred to Special Agent Howe for investigation and report 854 cases, many of which required a great amount of labor to furnish the information and facts desired. The number of cases and subjects investigated by him, many of which he did not deem sufficiently important to report upon, is not known, but the number reported upon amounts to several hundred.

In addition to the port of New-York the special agency district of which Col. Howe has charge, embraces the State of Connecticut, the southern part of the State of New-York to the northern line of the City of Albany, and Eastern New-Jersey, rendering it necessary to frequently visit the various ports contained in said district, in looking after the interests of the Government, and in order to fully comply with the circular letter of instructions from the Department to special agents, and issued under date of Sept. 1, 1870.

Special attention has been given by him to a correction of the loose manner in which the weighers and gaugers at the port of New-York had been for a long period performing their respective duties. The proper corrections have been made, and the revenue vastly benefited thereby.

His attention has also been given to a work of very great labor in an examination into the manner of appraising sugars, which had existed at that port up to the close of the year 1869, and which has also greatly promoted the interests of the Government. Facts were developed showing in many cases large undervaluations. Many appraisements were accordingly corrected, and the invoice values advanced; and in several instances suits against importers were instituted, and are now pending in the United States Courts.

Constant effort has been made by him to gather from every available source, information of any attempts being made to defraud the revenue either by smuggling, fraudulent undervaluations, tampering with Customs officials, or in any other manner.

In fine, the efforts of Special Agent Howe, and his assistants, have been devoted to the prevention of frauds on the revenue; to the correction of the loose and irregular manner in which much of the public business of the port had for so long a time been carried on; the weeding out of dishonest and corrupt officials; and to causing reforms to be made in the manner and system of examinations and classifications of goods, wares and merchandise, in the Appraiser's Department, whereby the Government was losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The general improvement in all branches of the Customs service, at the port of New-York, argues well for the special agents of the Department and the principal officers of that port.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Respectfully submitted,
O. D. MADGE,
Supervising Special Agent.

Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

The National Trust Company's New Offices.

The elegant new offices of the National Trust Company, on the first floor of the large and recently-erected iron edifice at the corner of Broadway and Warren-street, were thrown open for inspection yesterday. They are more spacious and more handsomely furnished than the rooms formerly occupied by the association at No. 336 Broadway, and are more advantageous because of their convenient locality. The principal feature about the new offices is the banking-room, which is intended for the use of the various clerks, and which is fitted up in the most neat and acceptable style. Opening off of this are offices for the President and Trustees, and a counting-room for ladies, all of which are handsomely carpeted. They are made of black walnut, forming a strong contrast with the panels of the woodwork, which are of ash. The association was formed about three years ago, and has met with a very encouraging patronage since that time. It has a capital of $1,000,000, and pays four per cent. per annum on deposits subject to check at sight, and five per cent. on special deposits remaining six months or longer. It is mentioned as a guarantee of the trustworthiness of the association, that no deposits which it receives are used for speculative purposes. Since its formation, the association has been appointed the custodian of money and bonds in several litigated suits by the Courts before which they came. The following are the officers of the association:

President, Darius R. Mangam; First Vice-President, Barnet L. Solomon; Second Vice-President, Benjamin F. Bancroft; Secretary, James Merrell; Executive Committee, Darius R. Mangam, President, Thomas W. Shannon, Lewis J. Phillips, William B. Shattuck, Thomas Christy, William H. Lyon, Henry C. Carter, Hudson Hoagland, and Napoleon J. Haines. The Trustees of the association include such well-known gentlemen as W. M. Evarts, Paran Stevens, Daniel S. Appleton, and Thomas Cornell.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114¼	100 Mechanics' Bank 137
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 R., '67 110⅞	50 Metropolitan Bk 130½
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '67 110⅞	100 Quicksilver Min 13¼
[illegible] do 110⅞	200 do 13⅜
[illegible] U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 107¾	100 Mariposa Pref 8¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur 113	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co 44⅝
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, o 64½	10 do 44½
5,000 do 64½	500 do bet. call 44⅝
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, n 64½	500 do 44¾
[illegible] do 64½	300 do 44⅝
[illegible] do 64⅝	200 Canton Co b. c. 73
1,000 Va. 6s, reg., old 52	200 Adams Ex. ex. div 65⅝
[illegible] Georgia St. 7s 89	25 Wells-Fargo Ex 39
[illegible] S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July 59½	50 Am. M. Un. Ex 45½
[illegible] do 59½	120 do 45⅝
[illegible] do 59¼	300 U. S. Express s3 44⅝
[illegible] do 59	18 do 44⅝
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s 90⅞	600 Harlem R 126
[illegible] Mo. 6s, H. & St. J 90½	100 do 125⅞
[illegible] Ark. 6s, F. Act 58	100 Reading R 99¼
[illegible] N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., reg 106¼	10 do 99
[illegible] Erie 4th Mort 98	100 do b3 99⅜
[illegible] C. P. R. Gold bs 94⅜	45 Mich. Cen. R 117⅜
[illegible] do 94½	200 L. S. & M. So. R 94⅝
[illegible] U. P. R. 1st M 81¾	5 do 94½
[illegible] A. & T. H. 2d M. pf 85	400 do b. c. b3 94⅝
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc 75	200 do s3 94⅝
[illegible] H. & St. J. 8s, C. B. 105¾	400 Union Pac. R 22⅛
[illegible] C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 98	200 do 22
[illegible] Mor. & E. R. 2d M. 95	100 Cleve. & Pitts 104¾
5,000 N. J. Cen. n. bs 100¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf 86⅞
[illegible] Clev. & P. 4th M 80	200 do 86⅝
[illegible] P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 98	230 C., C., Cin. & Ind. R 85
[illegible] St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bs 89¼	200 do 85½
[illegible] C., C. & I. C. 1st M 83½	200 do 85
7,000 do 83½	200 N. J. Cen. R 106⅞
[illegible] M. & Es. Cen. bs 85¾	100 do 107
[illegible] Mil. & St. P. 1st 92¼	200 do 107
[illegible] T., P. & W. 1st West. Div 82	200 Chic. & R. I 107⅜
50 Continental Bank 94	200 do 107⅜
[illegible] do 94½	200 do b. c. s30 107½
20 Del. & Hud. Can 115½	100 Mil. & St. P. R 53⅝
100 West. Un. Tel 47¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf 74⅞
[illegible] do 47¼	200 T., Wab. & W. b3 52¼
[illegible] do b. c. b3 47⅜	200 Del. Lack. & W 103¼
[illegible] do 47⅜	100 Bos., Hart. & E 2½
[illegible] do s3 47¾	200 Alt. & T. H. R 29
[illegible] do b30 47⅜	200 Chic. & Alton 113
[illegible] do b7 47½	115 Morris & Es. R 89¾
	100 do 89¾
	100 H. & St. J. R 88
	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen 18
	200 do 17⅝
	25 Alb. & Susq. R 87⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114¼	100 Quicksilver Min 13¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114¼	200 do 13
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c. 111⅝	100 W. U. Tel b. c. 47¼
4,000 do 112	300 do s3 47½
5,000 do 112	1,200 do 47⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. b3 111⅛	200 do b3 48
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 111⅛	200 do b30 47⅜
4,000 do 111	100 do b10 48
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 110⅞	2,500 do 48
1,000 do 110⅞	200 Pacific Mail b. c. 44⅝
5,000 do 110⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 94⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 110⅞	100 Erie 22⅜
500 do small 110⅞	100 Reading Railroad 99⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 110⅞	100 L. S. & M. S. b3 94⅝
2,000 do c. 110⅞	100 do 94½
1,000 Oregon War Loan, H'f Y'ly 109	800 do 94⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur 113	200 do b3 94⅝
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 110¼	100 do b. c. 94⅝
4,000 Ga. State 6s 81½	300 Union Pacific 21⅞
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old 51½	100 do b. c. 21⅝
5,000 N. C. Old Bonds b30 49¼	100 Illinois Central 133
1,000 do 49¼	100 Chicago & Alton 113
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 27¼	200 do 112½
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tx 21½	100 Cleve. & Pitts b3 105
5,000 do 21¼	300 Ch. & N. W. Pf 86⅞
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July 59	122 C., C., C. & Ind 85
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 64½	100 Chicago & Rock I 107⅜
2,000 Erie 4th Mort 98	100 Mil. & St. Paul 53⅝
1,000 Pacific 7s, guar. by St. of Mo 96⅛	200 do b3 53¾
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc 72	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3 75
2,000 U. P., 1st Mort 81¾	200 do 74⅞
5,000 M. S. & S. F. Bds 100½	100 Toledo, W. & W 52¼
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Convert. Bds 106	40 P., Ft. W. & C. guar 95¼
500 Quick. Pf b. c. 18	50 Del., Lack. & W 103⅜
100 Canton Co b. c. 73	200 do 103
	100 do 103⅞
	100 Boston, H. & E 2½
	200 Ohio & Miss 35¾
	41 Morris & Essex 89⅜
	400 do 89⅜
	6 do 89⅞
	30 Hannibal & St. Jo 88⅜
	100 C., C. & I. C. b3 18

MONDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The Money supply has been largely in excess of the requirements of borrowers; and unusual ease has been noted in call loans, which ranged from 3@5 ₱ cent., with some advances reported, for thirty and sixty days, on the pledge of the public Funds, at the low figures, on time engagements, of 4@5 ₱ cent. The better grades of commercial credits were in good request at from 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The City Bank clearances today were $80,416,197, and the resulting balances, $3,181,618. The cash balances of the Treasury Office amounted to $73,879,103, including $9,776,262 in currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20.

Gold receipts	$804,000 00
Gold Payments	84,171 98
Gold balance	64,102,840 88
Currency receipts	348,167 50
Currency payments	491,872 52
Currency balance	9,776,262 45
Customs	734,000 00

In the Gold speculation, a little more spirit was apparent, and the dealings ranged from 111⅛@111¼, with the firmer figures of 111⅜@111½ ruling through the afternoon. The final quotation was 111⅜. The Customs drain was up to $734,000, as against the daily average of $529,246 through the past week. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $25,266,000. There was not much movement in the Foreign Exchange line, but, with a comparatively scant offering of prime bills, rates were maintained at 109⅜@109½ for the best sixty-day sterling drafts.

The Public Funds met with a readier sale at somewhat stronger prices toward the close, when the 1867 Five-twenties were quoted in request at 110⅞. The offerings of all issues have been very moderate, both at Boards and in the open market. There was some show of activity in State Bonds, and the chief Railway Mortgages, at full figures. Central Pacific Sixes closed quite firmly at 94⅜@94½. Union Pacific Sixes at 82¼@82½. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings were rather livelier in a few instances, such as Wabash, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph, but the general market presented a tame appearance, though closing firmly as to values.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110¾	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¼
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅜	94¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅞	90½
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107
North-west Common	76	76
North-west Preferred	86¾	86⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅝	74⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53⅝
Lake Shore	94½	94⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52	52⅛
Western Telegraph	47⅜	48
Erie	22	22¼
St. Joseph Common	87½	88⅜
Union Pacific	21⅞	22

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 114	5-20 coup., '67 110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 114¼	5-20 coup., '68 110⅝
5-20 coup., '62 111⅛	10-40 reg 107¾
5-20 coup., '64 111⅛	10-40 coup 110¼
5-20 coup., '65 111⅛	6s Currency 113
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 110⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old 64½	La. 7s, Penitentiary 73¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds 64½	California 7s 108¼
Virginia 6s, old 65½	Connecticut 6s 100¾
Virginia 6s, new bds 61	Alabama 8s 99⅞
Virginia 6s, reg., old 51½	Arkansas 6s, Funded 58
Georgia 7s, new bds 89¼	Ohio 6s, 1881 101⅛
Georgia 7s, gold bds 94	Ohio 6s, 1886 101⅛
N. C. 6s, old 49½	Kentucky 6s 99
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66 38⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan 100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68 28½	Ind. 5s 100
N. C. new bds 27	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan 106⅛
N. C. special Tax 21¼	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan 106¼
S. C. 6s 73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 104
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July 59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 104
S. C. 6s, April & Oct 61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 104
Missouri 6s 90¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 104
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss 90½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 104
Louisiana 6s 72	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74 100
La. 6s, new bds 61½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 100
La. 6s, Levee bds 73	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 90⅛	Han. & Naples 1st 80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 91	Gt. West. 1st, '68 101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88 87¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93 83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 83
Erie 1st ext 98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 79½
Erie 1st ind 93	Gal. & Chi. 2d 94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 94½	Morris & Essex 1st 102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83 92	Morris & Essex 2d 94
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 84½	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 98¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 81½	N. J. Cen. new bds 100¼
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 89	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 102
Harlem 1st 101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d 97½
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 85	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d 93½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds 91½	P., F. W. & C. ₱c. eq. bs 105½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st 109	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 82
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d 97½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d 100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 100¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d 96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo 96½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th 79
Cen. Pac. Bds 94½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 100½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds 81¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc 94½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s 71¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st 97½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s 71½	Ohio & Miss. Cons 87¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75 108¼	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 93½
Alt. & T. H. 1st 95	Penin. R. R. Bds 90¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf 84½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st 89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc 74½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s 103⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 95½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 93
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds 93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 92½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds 86	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div 87
Chi. & N. W. 1st 92½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d 86
Chi. & N. W. c. 7 ₱ c. 86½	Chi. & Mil. 1st 92¼
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 107	Joliet & Chi. 1st 105
H. & St. Jo. conv 105½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st 83½
Lack. & West. Bds 100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d 61
Del., Lack. & W. 1st 100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84
Del., Lack. & W. 2d 97	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 82
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext 91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 100
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div 90	Bost., H. & E. guar 20
Tol. & Wab. 2d 87	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st 80
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds 78	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York 132½	Park 154
Manhattan 150	Fourth National 106¼
Merchants' 113	Tenth National 120
Mechanics' 137	Oriental 159
Union 140	Gold Exchange 70
America 147	Del. & Hud. Canal 115½
City 225	Pennsylvania Coal 220
Phenix 106½	American Coal 36
Merchants' Exchange 100½	Canton Co., Baltimore 72½
Leather Manufac'rs 200	Cons. Coal of Md 20
Commerce 118	West. Union Tel 47¼
Broadway 260	Quicksilver Min. Co 13
Chatham 166	Quicksilver Min. Pf 17¼
Bank of N. America 100	Mariposa Min. Co 5¼
Hanover 101½	Mariposa Min. Pf 8¾
Metropolitan 130	Boston Water Power 24½
Grocers' 116	Adams Express 65¼
East River 113	Wells-Fargo Express 39¼
Market 120	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip 1¾
Nassau 108	Am. Mer. Union Ex 45
Corn Exchange 125	United States Ex 44¼
Continental 94½	Pacific M. S. S. Co 44½

The past week's imports of Dry Goods were to the specie value of $2,663,591; amount marketed, $2,956,987. Of General Merchandise, the week's imports were $4,341,556; and of foreign Specie, $85,759. These returns enable us to present our comparisons of the week's foreign trade of the port and of the Import Entries, thus far in the current fiscal year, in a complete form to date, as follows:

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return, in our last paper, amount to $7,065,147, against the total entries of $4,120,012 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,281,530, against $2,247,559 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,170,554, against $676,446 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,175,476. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 30,418 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 14	$5,640,792
August	29,829,299	Jan. 21	5,590,584
September	26,903,268	Jan. 28	9,705,704
October	22,443,471	Feb. 4	4,451,876
November	25,383,162	Feb. 11	7,222,798
December	22,468,108	Feb. 18	7,065,147
Jan. 7	3,541,829		
Total since July 1			$195,395,203
Against same date 1870			164,210,595
Increase since July 1			$31,185,608

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for January compare as follows:

	1871.	1870.
Gross earnings	$479,572 76	$522,629 22
Expenses	281,061 63	473,950 88
Net earnings	$198,511 13	$54,578 84

The nine months, May 1 to Jan. 31, of the two fiscal years, compare as follows:

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Gross earnings	$5,859,546 49	$6,644,241 73
Expenses	3,116,796 62	4,430,003 67
Net earnings	$2,742,749 87	$2,214,238 07

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, thus far in 1871, compare as follows with the past year:

Second week, February, 1870	$100,731
Second week, February, 1871	75,703
Decrease	$25,028
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 14, one month, two weeks, 1870	587,845
1871	560,229
Decrease	$27,616

The imports of Foreign Specie at this port the past week were as follows:

Feb. 16—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Silver	$77,511
Gold	750
Feb. 16—Brig Salinos, Para—Silver	2,000
Feb. 17—Steamer Missouri, Havana—Gold	2,680
Feb. 18—Brig Louisa, Santa Martha—Gold	1,453
Feb. 18—Brig Alfarata, San Juan—Silver	100
Gold Bars	1,215
Total for the week	$85,759
Previously reported	275,649
Total since Jan. 1, 1871	$361,408
Same time, 1870	2,820,273

Washington's Birthday, falling on Wednesday of this week, and being a legal holiday, will, of course, be observed as such in business circles. The United States Assistant Treasurer at this centre has given formal notice that the purchase of $2,000,000 of Five-twenties, advertised for Wednesday, will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the same hour, and the accepted offers of bonds will be provided for by the local office, either on Tuesday or Thursday, at the option of the sellers.

The President of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company has telegraphed from Montgomery that the interest due March 1 on the first mortgage bonds will be promptly paid.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade of the week:

The Anthracite Coal business continues very unsettled. Notwithstanding the representatives of the Miners' Association passed, nearly unanimously, a resolution authorizing the resumption of work at the mines on the 15th inst., it has thus far met with a limited response and unimportant results. A few mines have started, but there has been no general resumption, nor is there likely to be on the miners' proposition of last year's basis of $3 per ton, or any terms or conditions that, as alleged by the operators, gives the control of the trade to the minority of miners and working men. Anthracite coal is pretty much included in three regions—the Schuylkill, the Lehigh and the Lackawanna—the production of any two of which is equal to the market demand at present high prices of Coal, and if all three are continuously worked through the entire year, there is over-production, and, necessarily, a decline in prices of Coal to consumers, and also a decline of wages to the workmen. The trade, as we have said, is confined to three regions, and to three immediate interests in each of those several regions—the miners, the operators, and the carrying companies. Heretofore, and up to the present time, the supply of Coal has been wholly regulated by a minority of the miners through well-organized combinations, by which the supply has been lessened or increased at pleasure, regardless of either of the other two interests, or of that greater interest, the consumers. As all the capital of the trade is furnished by the operators and by the carrying companies, those two interests are now about to combine, as we infer from the movements making, to reclaim the control of that capital, and a voice in the direction of the trade. The carrying companies have assurances from the miners, on which they think they can rely, that they will resume work on terms satisfactory to the other interests. It is earnestly hoped so, but the tone of their acknowledged organs, and the reports current that parties are already before the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Legislatures, soliciting restriction in the matter of toll charges, do not accord with the fulfillment of this most desirable promise. The alternative presented to the miners and men, who are in no condition pecuniarily to stand out, is a trying one; and the other interests to the issue as presented feel its settlement just now as in the last degree important to them. The coal tonnage for the week ending on the 11th instant was so light that we do not think it necessary to go at all into detail. The total of anthracite reported by the carrying companies for the week was 36,058 tons, and for the year, from the 1st of December, 1,242,900 tons—showing a decrease of some 575,000 tons on the anthracite tonnage to the corresponding time last year. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 87,736 tons, and for the year 72,019 tons, against 69,824 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 2,195 tons. In this city the retail price of good Lehigh coal ₱ ton of 2,240 ℔s., rules at from $7 50 to $8, and Schuylkill coal at 50 cents to $1 ₱ ton less. At Port Richmond, the depot of the Reading Railroad Company, there is yet on hand some 40,000 tons of coal, which is being steadily reduced by the Company's coal steamers to the eastward and by cars to meet such interior demand as is found to exist.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ RUFUS HATCH'S CIRCULAR, NO. 4.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT, AND THEIR REMEDIES.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The managers of railroads have a great many different ways of robbing the people. Commodore Vanderbilt does not build railroads, he buys them, doubles, by his waterings, their share capital, and doubles in the same way his profits—provided, always, he can make the people pay dividends on his watered stock. This is the measure and scope of his wonderful genius as a railroad man. In the Chicago and North-Western there was a different role. Contractors and speculators, (outsiders, mainly) made the money here. They found pliant and supple directors to take the shells and give them back the oyster. The public, unfortunately, has to pay for the shells the full price of the bivalve, in the increased charges upon whatever they eat, drink or wear. For every blunder, for every act of unfaithfulness or fraud, the people pay the penalty. It may be all the same to the parties building, or owning, a road, whether it cost $50,000 or $100,000 per mile. To the public the difference is that between the amount of dividends paid on these sums.

The method with the Milwaukee and St. Paul managers has been different from either of those named. The money made here is by an inside "ring," who build and buy railroads, and sell them, at their own price, to the one they control. This is a safe and easy way, but contrasts poorly with the brilliant effrontery of Commodore Vanderbilt, who despises and defies public opinion. Everybody feels it to be a mean and sneaking thing for A B, as contractor, to sell his wares to A B, as railroad director, because the offender can so easily cover his trail that detection or punishment—removal from office, which is the penalty most feared, because it removes from opportunities to plunder—is almost impossible.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul road is a patchwork, made up of all kinds of material and taken in at prices which best suited its managers. What the several portions cost it is impossible to tell, as they are all lumped together in one mass. It is equally impossible to tell what the several pieces earn, or what they are worth. One of these, the McGregor and Yancton line, which had a land grant of 1,536,000 acres, is now being built by a "ring" controlled by Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors, and, as fast as built, turned over, without equipment, to this Company, minus the lands and at twice its cost. Already 126 miles have been built. The land that will, in this way, be secured to the "ring," will be worth, probably, $10,000,000! The road is being built through a country almost destitute of population, and cannot, for a long time pay much, if any, more than running expenses.

Another land-grant line, which now composes a portion of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, was the Minnesota Central. The land-grant calls for 643,403 acres. This link was put into the consolidated company at the price demanded by the "ring" who built it, and after they had severed from it the lands, to be confiscated for their own benefit and use.

Another land-grant road which the Milwaukee and St. Paul Ring have got hold of, is the Hastings and Dakota, which is entitled to a grant of 550,000 acres. Of this line, fifty miles are built. It is fair to presume that this road is to be built and put upon the Milwaukee and St. Paul in the same manner as have been the other land-grant lines already named.

Another, or the same, "ring" are building a direct line of road, upon the banks of the Mississippi, from St. Paul to La Crosse, to be sold to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company when the rails are laid. This is a rival line to one already in operation, and belonging to the same Company. The two are parallel to each other, and will compete mainly for the same traffic. A third road, the West Wisconsin, now being built by another railroad company, will also be parallel to the two named. When completed, which it speedily will be, there will be three roads competing for a business sufficient to support one.

Another magnificent operation, and in which vast genius for railroading was shown, was the leasing of the Western Union Railroad to the Milwaukee and St. Paul. The former was a thoroughly broken-down concern, never having paid a dollar, either in interest or dividends. By the last annual report of this Company, made for 1868, its share capital was put down at $3,267,693; its funded debt at $4,000,000, and its floating debt at $1,396,446! The gross and net earnings for four years after its opening were stated as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1865	$688,247	$87,432
1866	815,964	142,793
1867	775,073	128,659
1868	758,786	149,150

The net earnings for the four years averaged 127,008 annually. But with these earnings the Company became each year all the more involved. It is not probable that a single dollar was earned that could be made applicable either to interest or dividends. The road might literally be said to start from nowhere, and to run to nowhere. It was growing worse and worse every year—being ground to powder by the Chicago and North-Western and other rival lines. But this was just the field for a grand display of railroad skill. A portion of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Ring bought up a controlling interest in its stock, and sold it to their Company—or, rather, exchanged stock for stock, to the amount of $1,507,500, whereby said Company become possessed of this wonderful property. I believe that, as a part of the transaction, the bond-holders consented to reduce their bonds to $3,500,000. Upon this sum the Milwaukee and St. Paul is to pay at the rate of 7 per cent., $245,000 annually. In addition, it pays dividends upon the stock issued in exchange for that of the Western Union, at the rate of 7 per cent., and amounting to $105,525 annually. The total rental paid for the Western Union Road, assuming that the Milwaukee and St. Paul continues to pay dividends, amounts to $345,525 annually—and all this for a property the net earnings of which were not sufficient to keep the Company on its legs. But even with the net earnings claimed (of $127,008,) the annual balance against the Milwaukee and St. Paul, resulting from the transaction, amounts to $218,517. No portion of the lines of the two roads came within twenty miles of each other. They run, in fact, in opposite directions. Their eastern termini, on Lake Michigan, were more than twenty miles apart; their western, on the Mississippi River, were 200 miles apart. The interests of the two Companies were neither mutual nor antagonistic. The St. Paul, as far as any benefit was to be derived, might as well have leased the Hoosac Tunnel or the road of the Boston, Hartford and Erie.

Is it to be wondered at that scrip dividends are the order of the day, with the Milwaukee and St. Paul, in spite of the boast of its directors, in their report of 1869, that, "having completed their improvements and paid therefor from the earnings of the road for 1866, the policy of the directors in future will be to divide the net earnings in cash to the shareholders." The next dividend made was a proper commentary upon all these high-sounding but hollow promises. The net earnings of the Company, instead of being applied to cash dividends, have been, and must be, used to sustain the worthless railway property which the managers of this Company have purchased and sold to it. When dividends are earned and paid in cash on the common stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, by the present management, the millenium will not be far off.

By the declaration of dividends in stock all the losses resulting from misconduct and frauds are sought to be thrown upon the people, in increased charges for transportation. The only way to meet and correct such abuses is by a law, which shall, by the severest penalties, prohibit, altogether, scrip dividends. Those already declared by the Milwaukee and St. Paul amount to $3,152,847—to pay 7 per cent. on which the people are to be taxed $220,695 annually. To this fictitious capital is to be added the sum of $1,507,500 of capital issued to the Western Union, making a total watered capital of $4,760,347, in addition to that paid in the purchase of land-grant lines. I judge, however, that such dividends are about played out, even in the Milwaukee and St. Paul, as the last one of the kind caused a fall of some ten per cent. in its stock. It was a transaction too barefaced for even a credulous public—it was a further watering of that which before had neither consistency nor color left.

The Company opened last year 100 miles of new line. It increased its share capital in the meantime $5,238,609, and its funded debt $1,050,932. The aggregate of these, for 1869 was $34,564,213; for 1870 it was $40,553,554. The increase was $6,389,341, or nearly twenty per cent. The increase of earnings was from $7,250,668 to $7,420,061, or at the rate of little over two per cent. This is the way watering works: Increase of capital, twenty per cent.—of earnings, two per cent. Nor is this the only way watering works. On those roads, whose capital stock has been largely watered by the issue of additional stock and scrip dividends, *everything* is made subservient to the one necessity of securing sufficient net earnings to pay the promised eight per cent. on these illegal issues. Not only are the charges of transportation advanced but the expenses of the road are curtailed and an economy practiced, profitable, no doubt, to the holders of the fraudulent stock, but perilous to the traveling public. First-class men, unwilling to give their services at less than their fair market value, are replaced by ignorant and inferior workmen, who contract to do *double* duty for *half* wages; a brakeman is discharged here and a flagman there; passenger trains are permitted to make up lost time, by running *at full speed* over draw-bridges—no matter how dark and frosty the night—and to meet heavy freight trains, while they are crossing the same structure. The worn-out running gear yields to the frost: an axle snaps: oil-cars jump the track and block the way of a late and rapidly-approaching express; there is no one to haul down the white signal-light which proclaims all right; a fearful collision is the result, the oil is ignited, and, in turn, fires the passenger-cars; the bridge—a weak wooden structure unable to stand the weight and jar—gives way, *and five and twenty roasting human beings* are dashed on and under the ice that covers the river below. But these are *unavoidable accidents*. These Companies keep as many employes as they can, *consistent with their dividend obligations*, and as these obligations increase, expensive safeguards must be dispensed with, even though a frightful increase of the dangers attending railway travel be the result.

Of all the varieties of fraud and mismanagement there is none so dangerous and fatal as for directors of railroads to engage in the construction or purchase of these works for the purpose of foisting them, at their own price, upon those they control. The only question considered in such cases is the ability of the companies to take and pay for them. Now, no road should be built (except as a private enterprise) where there is not the promise of a fair return upon its cost. Where the parties building are responsible to themselves alone for their blunders and losses, no others will be undertaken. Such as are built will be economically constructed and managed. But where parties are relieved of all such responsibility utter disaster and ruin are the certain result. They never stop until compelled to do so by the poverty or bankruptcy of their victims. The "ring" in the Milwaukee and St. Paul are fast getting to the end of their tether. A few more additions of unproductive and competing lines, a few more dividends in scrip, and all will be up with this concern.

The diversion of land-grants from the purposes for which they were made, has already become a colossal evil, and should immediately engage the attention of Congress. There are three great lines in Iowa alone from which the land-grants have been severed, to wit: that made to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad, of 1,422,109 acres; that made to the McGregor and Yancton Railroad, of 1,536,000 acres, and that to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, of 1,226,163 acres. These grants included 4,184,270 acres—an area equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, or about 7,000 square miles. This immense domain is now held by absentees, on speculation—a most odious and injurious mode of holding our wild lands. All these three lines have been leased. The owners of the lands, consequently, have no motive but to get the most they can for their land-grants, which have been wholly diverted from the objects for which they were made. The same parties have realized immense sums from the construction of the roads. At $7 per acre for these lands they have an additional profit of nearly $30,000,000 left. This vast sum is to be wrung from the sweat of the pioneer. In the meantime the roads must remain without traffic till the lands are sold and settled. The interests of the absentee owners and of the railroads are now wholly antagonistic.

Had the railroads held the lands they would have promoted their early settlement, and would, of necessity, have proved kind and beneficent landlords. The absentees are certain to prove most indifferent and selfish ones. Congress should immediately interpose in all such cases, and forbid any further severance of the land-grants from the lines to which they were made. Such a step, to be sure, is locking the stable-door after all the best horses have been stolen. Where the grants have been misappropriated they should, in all cases, be resumed. There are many valuable grants undisposed of. Others may yet be made. All such grants should be the basis of all securities that may be issued for the purpose of building the roads. The mode of their sale, and the prices to be paid, should be accurately defined, so that the grants, while they promote the construction of railroads, will, at the same time advance the public welfare.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
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and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Beef, pkgs	2,222
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,268
Cotton, bales	4,837	Lard, pkgs	1,445
Cotton-seed, bags	700	Stearine, pkgs	140
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	320	Butter, pkgs	1,557
Dried Fruit, pkgs	243	Cheese, pkgs	1,416
Eggs, bbls	745	Tallow, pkgs	34
Flour, bbls	8,406	Grease, pkgs	56
Wheat, bushels	4,377	Dressed Hogs, No	1,228
Corn, bushels	20,135	Moss, bales	72
Oats, bushels	5,911	Pea-nuts, bags	430
Malt, bushels	1,500	Oil, Elaine, bbls	50
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Grass-seed, bushels	4,456	Oil, Red, bbls	50
Flaxseed, bushels	280	Rice, pkgs	255
Beans, bushels	60	Sumac, bags	650
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Skins, bales	31
Corn-meal, bags	1,200	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	739
Hops, bales	57	Starch, bxs	100
Hides, No	1,242	Tea, half chests	7
Hides, bdls	141	Tobacco, hhds	37
Leather, sides	10,913	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	1,506
Molasses, bbls	1,679	Tow, bales	61
Resin, bbls	714	Whisky, bbls	728
Pork, bbls	2,925	Wool, bales	19

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—2,551 bales Cotton, 3 bales Hog-hair, 2,334 boxes Bacon, 1,043 tcs. Lard, 12,816 bushels Corn, 489 bags Clover-seed, 150 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *Riversdale*, for Liverpool—1,280 bales Cotton, 3,360 Staves, 950 bbls. Pork, 1,054 boxes Cheese, 2,831 bbls. Flour, 900 tcs. Beef, 28,995 bushels Wheat, 230 boxes Bacon, 8,038 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been dealt in only in a jobbing way at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been steady at 33c.@33½c. for Yellow, with, however, a very moderate inquiry noted.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate movement has been noted in season work, at fairly supported figures.

BRICKS—Have been dealt in reservedly, but have been quoted firm, on a light offering of stock.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale at essentially unchanged rates.

COAL—Has been firm and in limited stock, but has not been as urgently sought after.

CEMENT—The market has been steady but rather quiet for all kinds.

COCOA—Holders are firm in their views and not offering stock freely, but the demand is limited.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite freely sought after at full prices; sales have been reported here of 913 bags by the *St. Ursula*, and 4,000 bags by the *Lindheim*, at Hampton Roads for Baltimore, and at Baltimore 3,550 bags by the *Agnes*, and 2,008 bags by the *Northwood*, on private terms. Of Santos, 4,000 bags by the *Alexandra* have been reported sold here on private terms. The steam-ship *North America* brings a fresh supply of 4,514 bags of Rio. No sales from this cargo were reported up to a late hour, though several invoices were represented as under negotiation. In other kinds the reported dealings were in a jobbing way at unchanged quotations. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@15c.; Domingo, in bond, 9c.@10½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₱ ℔., on a more active demand for prompt and forward delivery, largely for export. Sales have been reported since our last, of 5,737 bales, for early delivery, (of which 1,000 bales were to arrive, including 4,728 bales to shippers, 1,015 bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators) and 1,000 bales in transit. Also 12,300 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for February, 400 bales at 14¼c.; March, 1,800 bales at 14½c.; April, 300 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c.; May, 200 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 13-16c., 100 bales at 14¾c.; June, 200 bales at 15c.; July, 100 bales at 15¼c. Exchange—¼c. paid to exchange 300 bales February for 300 bales April. And today, for February, 700 bales at 14¾c., 1,200 bales at 14 7-16c., 200 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 300 bales at 14¼c., 1,800 bales at 14 9-16c., 2,100 bales at 14½c.; April, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c., 700 bales at 14¾c.; May, 800 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales for May and 100 bales for June at 15c., together; June, 200 bales at 15c., 800 bales at 15 1-16., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; July, 100 bales at 15¼c. Exchange—½c. paid to exchange 400 bales for February and 400 bales for March. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 4,837 bales, including 1,366 bales per rail, 702 bales from Charleston, 1,479 bales from Savannah, 462 bales from Norfolk, 828 bales from New-Orleans.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,837
Receipts last week	35,155
Receipts the preceding week	36,097
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	665,734
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	759,243
Receipts preceding year	638,429
Exports since our last	3,880
Exports since Sept. 1	363,906
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,082
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	321,507
Estimated stock here	108,000

FEATHERS—The market has been quoted steady, though the demand has been limited; Live Geese, 70c.@80c. ₱ ℔.

FISH—A very moderate trade has been noted in all kinds, but holders have shown confidence, and values have not varied essentially.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been quiet but steady for all kinds of stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a limited scale, and prices have been depressed and quoted generally a shade lower, influenced, in part, by the less favorable Liverpool telegrams. There has been very little export call noted, and the bids of shippers have been unsatisfactory to the leading holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 95, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 30
Extra State	6 60@ 7 75
Extra City shipping brands	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour continues very dull at drooping rates; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 20 for poor to good, and $7 20@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more demand at $3 65@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$3 [illegible] for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 60@$4 75, chiefly at $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour rules quiet and heavy at $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 10@$7 20
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 20@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 65@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FRUIT—The leading articles have been held with firmness, but have been without notable activity.

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat have been light, and holders have been quite firm in their views as to price, but the demand has been quite limited from all sources. There were some speculative bids reported for new crops No. 2 Spring on the basis of $1 52 for prime, with $1 53 generally asked, in store. A light export call was noted for prime to very choice No. 2 Spring at $1 54@$1 55, delivered, and for choice do. at $1 52½, in store; also for old Spring at $1 42½, in store, on which basis equal to about four boat-loads have been placed. In other kinds the dealings have been unimportant, and prices have been irregular. A few odd lots of Red and Amber Western (Winter) were placed at from $1 35@$1 58 for very inferior to prime, and $1 60 for choice, ₱ bushel. The general market closed extremely dull on the nominal basis of $1 52 for straight new crop No. 2 Spring, in store. Corn has been moderately active, opening more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. There has been a pretty fair export call noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 82c.@84½c. for New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c.@84c. for good to strictly prime samples; 82c.@85½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@94c. for White do.; 79c.@81c. for odd lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in more demand and quoted firmer at $1 06@$1 14 for Canada West, $1 05@$1 08 for Western delivered, and 90c.@$1 for State. Sales, 27,000 bushels. Barley-malt continues in moderate demand and firmer, at $1 10@$1 25 for Canada, and 90c.@98c. for State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,900 bushels. Oats have been very quiet, but without material change as to price. The demand has been wholly for trade purposes and in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,450 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66c., in store, and 67½c., delivered, for new Mixed Western; 66c.@68½c. for New State; 67c.@69c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,831 bbls. Flour, 28,995 bushels wheat, and 20,854 bushels Corn, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at about former figures.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request and steady at 85c.@$1 00 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been a very light movement noted in all kinds on the basis of previous quotations. Offerings moderate.

HIDES—The demand has been fair for the more desirable kind of stock, which have been held with more confidence.

HOPS—The market continues quiet for all kinds, within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@4c. for older growths, ₱ ℔. Receipts — bales; exports — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been rather more sought after on the basis of previous quotations.

LEATHER—Choice hemlock-tanned Sole has been in good request and firm. A moderate trade has been noted in other kinds at generally yielding prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 28½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@31c.; Union, cropped, Heavy, 38c.@[illegible]; Union, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 38c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₱ ℔.

METALS—There have been no marked alterations reported in values, though business in all articles has been slow and unsatisfactory.

MOLASSES—A light inquiry has been noted for all kinds at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 141 bbls. New-Orleans at 62c.@65c., and 40 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 60c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@71c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but steady, on the basis of $2 42½ for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s., with sales reported of 700 bbls. The receipts were 414 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been actively sought after at advanced and buoyant prices, stimulated, in part, by the report of free sales at Wilmington for export thence direct, and the prospect of limited arrivals here for the next few weeks; sales have been reported, since our last, of 800@1,000 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at from 53½c.@54c., closing at 54c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@55c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 35@$8 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Trade shows some increase of activity, chiefly in the jobbing form, and values are well maintained, with, as a rule, a comparatively moderate offering of stock noted.

PETROLEUM—There has been some inquiry noted for Crude in bulk on the basis of 14½c., at which sales of 500 bbls. were reported, old contracts, though receivers were claiming up to 15c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal at 18½c.@18¾c. here, and 18¼c.@18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull and heavy market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 25@$4 30, and Upper at $4 15@$4 20, ₱ bbl. Refined has been very tame and weak here at about 24½c.@24¾c. for Standard White, and steadier, though inactive at 24½c. at Philadelphia. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited demand at from 30¼c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet and nominal, on the basis of 10½c., in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $22 37@$22 75, chiefly at $22 50 for New Mess; $21 75@$22 for Old Mess; $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $22@$22 25 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate call noted for New Western on the basis of $22 40, seller March; $22 55, seller April, and $22 60, seller May. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand and quoted weak within the range of 9¼c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9½c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet at former rates; sales have been reported of 130 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues in limited request at drooping rates; sales, 115 boxes at 11¼c. for Long Clear, 11c. for Cumberland. Lard has been quoted heavy, on a rather more liberal offering, and very moderate inquiry for all purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for New Western Steam, and 12¾c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13¼c.; seller April, 13½c., and seller May at 13¾c. Beef has been in moderate request and firm; sales have been reported of 170 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in light stock and moderate request at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 120 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $29@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 140 bbls. Butter has been in demand and firm, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,557 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,416 boxes.

RICE—Has been scarce and firm, with a fair jobbing inquiry noted. Carolina, $8@$8 75, and Rangoon, free, at $7@$7 12½, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in fair request, at full rates for the leading kinds.

SALTPETRE—There has been a moderate call noted for Crude, which is now quoted at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover has been in less demand and weaker, at from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔. Timothy has been quiet, but steady, at $6@$6 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been less active, and quoted at $2 10, gold, ₱ bushel of 52 ℔s.; sales, 3,700 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with rather more freedom and quoted a shade easier, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,196 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara at from 8¾c.@11¼c., and 1,301 boxes Havana at from 8¾c.@10½c., ₱ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined continue in very moderate request at from 11c.@12¼c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for Prime; also, 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quoted generally firm, but have been without activity.

WHISKY—Has been in light demand at about former prices, with sales reported since our last of 175 bbls. at 92c.@92½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 728 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more animation in the general market. Cotton room, by steam to Liverpool, has been quoted a shade easier, leading to a freer movement, and closing firmly on the basis of the modified figures. Grain and Provision rates were quoted without material change to all ports, with a moderate call for accommodation. There was rather more inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum and Cotton trades at about uniform quotations. Some demand was noted for steam-ships on charter to load with Provisions for French ports, and negotiations for one of about 11,000 bbls. capacity were rumored closed, but the rumor was not confirmed. For Liverpool there were taken 4,100 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ⅜d.@5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 3,600 bushels Wheat, and 26,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 350 tcs. Lard, 150 boxes Bacon, and 750 boxes Cheese, by steam, at about previous rates; 100 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 7s. ₱ tierce; also a British bark, 485 tons register, with general cargo, rumored on private terms; and an American ship, of 1,069 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton from Galveston, at ⅜d., or, if to the Continent, at 21-32d.; and if to the Baltic at 23-32d. ₱ ℔.; and a bark, with Cotton from Mobile, on private terms. For London, 300 bales Hops, by sail, at 1-16d. ₱ ℔. For Amsterdam, a British bark, of 682 tons register, with a full cargo of Cotton, at ¾c., gold, ₱ ℔. For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon, 500 tcs. Lard and 75 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar, 30 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For a Baltic port, direct, a North German bark, of 380 tons register, with equal to 2,180 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German brig, of 225 tons register, with a cargo of Petroleum, at 5s.; and another brig, of 308 tons register, with Petroleum, on private terms. For Cadiz, an American schooner, of 322 tons register, with a cargo of Staves, on private terms. For Trieste, a brig, with equal to 1,300 bales of Cotton, from Savannah, at 1¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 20, 1871.

On yesterday forenoon there was a heavy run of horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards, and in consequence prices fell 50c. ₱ cwt., although the trade was brisk, and large droves of Cattle changed hands. The Cattle on sale ranged from common to fair; sold from 12c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½@7½ cwt. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle was slow at a further reduction of 25c. ₱ cwt. on all grades of Beef Cattle. The herds on sale ranged from common to fair, with a few head of good Cattle among them; prices ran from 11½c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½@10 cwt., on 56@58 ℔s. to the cwt. Milch Cows are in fair demand from $50@$80 ₱ head for common animals; the best on sale went from $90@$100 ₱ head. Veals continue scarce, and are in demand from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔. Sheep and Lambs fell a fraction on this forenoon, yet as the quality is good, prices are still quoted from 5¼c.@7c. ₱ ℔., with a few small lots at 8c. ₱ ℔. Hogs are slow; the markets closed on Saturday and opened on this forenoon at 8¼c. ₱ ℔. for live Western Hogs.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Wertheimer & Hughes sold for Col. Miles, 17 State Steers, common light Cattle, at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 1 pair Oxen, grade Devons, at 16c. ₱ ℔., weight 12 cwt., the pair at 62½ ℔s. to the cwt. Sigel & Meyers sold for N. Morris 89 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant. T. Carey sold for Bales & Co., 80 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris, 134 Steers, Illinois Common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. S. Ulery sold for self 108 Steers, ordinary Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. E. Hurd sold for J. Garey, 52 Steers, Canada and Illinois mixed common Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

T. C. Eastman sold, for self 38 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 12¼c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 27 Steers, Western New-York Cattle, good quality, at 16c. ₱ ℔., weight 10 cwt; again, 35 Steers, Ohio common coarse cattle, at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Valentine & Williams sold for selves 70 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, at 13c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. McCafferty sold for self 48 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 46 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Bright & Fagan sold for selves 32 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, for S. W. Clarke, 17 Steers, Michigans, coarse cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; and again, 36 Steers and Oxen, Michigans, rough Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., average weight 7 cwt.; again, for M. Conklin, 17 State Steers, common poor Cattle, from 11½c.@14c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong. W. Thompson sold for self 18 Steers, Kentuckies, good Cattle, at 16c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt., on 60 ℔s. to the cwt. Beach & Bray sold 94 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for self 125 Steers, Kentuckies, ordinary cattle, from 13½c.@14½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. W. Fitch sold for M. Kirchmaz 121 Steers, Illinois, common cattle, at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for J. D. Alexander 139 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 78 Sheep, weight 7,615 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 271 Sheep, weight 25,450 ℔s., at $6 75 ₱ cwt.; 221 sheep, weight 18,710 ℔s., at $7 12½ ₱ cwt.; 137 Sheep, weight 14,070 ℔s., at $7 25 ₱ cwt.; four above lots were Ohios. 151 Sheep, weight 13,850 ℔s., at $6 37½ ₱ cwt.; 107 Sheep, weight 13,180 ℔s., at $7 75 ₱ cwt.; 467 Sheep, weight 52,310 ℔s., at $7 50 ₱ cwt.; 167 Sheep, weight 17,370 ℔s., at $6 12½ ₱ cwt.; four last lots were State Sheep. Two fat Canada Sheep at $27 the pair. Weekly report of above firm for week ending Feb. 18, 1871: 7,287 Sheep; price received, $45,030 75; average, $6 18 ₱ head.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

E. Van West sold for Hume & Elliott 191 Sheep, weight 15,170 ℔s., at $6 63 ₱ cwt.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,530 ℔s., at $6 75 ₱ cwt.; 199 Sheep, weight 14,230 ℔s., at $5 ₱ cwt., all Western stock.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 18, 1871: 1,768 head of horned Cattle, 5,504 Hogs, 10,031 Sheep, arrived in 201 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 913 head of horned Cattle, 5,491 Hogs, 3,373 Sheep. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb. 20, 1871: 2,904 head of horned Cattle, Western stock; 71 head of horned Cattle, 28 Cows, 334 Veals, 50 Sheep, local stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 20, 1871: 10,803 Sheep, 14 Veals, 5 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Feb. 20, 1871: 640 Sheep, range of prices 5¼c.@8c. ₱ ℔.; 18 Beeves from 11c.@14c. ₱ ℔.; 32 Cows and Calves sold together at $50, $75, $85 ₱ head; 91 Veals from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FANCHON. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

To Correspondents.

"Annie," and other correspondents who write to us on the Marriage Dowry question will find their letters in next Sunday's edition of the TIMES.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The new French Ministry is regarded favorably in Great Britain. The Germans are said to have levied a fresh contribution at St. Quentin, in the north, amounting to 2,000,000 of francs. An exchange of prisoners will take place at an early day, a Versailles dispatch says. The German terms of peace are said to have been presented in the form of an ultimatum. The prolongation of the armistice was granted in return for the surrender of Belfort.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a formal denial in the House of Commons yesterday, of any proposition having been made for the purchase of the British Possessions in North America, and at the same time he deprecated introduction of questions of this character pending the sitting of the Joint High Commission. All the British members of the Commission are on the way to the United States.... The marriage of the Princess LOUISE is to take place March 21.... The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the London Conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, to authorize the Porte to admit to the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels except Russian and Roumanian. Turkey, it is said, objects to other Powers having more than two armed ships in the Danube.... Turkey protests against an Italian expedition to Tunis, and expresses readiness to examine complaints to enforce redress.... The bark *Joseph Sproul*, with a cargo of sugar, has been wrecked on the Irish coast, and all on board lost. No particulars are given. The American bark *R. H. Purrinton*, from New-York for Hamburg, has been cut through by the ice and grounded at Cuxhaven.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The advices from Montevideo to Jan. 16, report the raising of the siege of that city by the Government forces under SUAREZ, in the latter part of December, and the repulse of the besieging rebel army in a pitched battle, which continued from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., after which the rebels retreated inland 200 miles, carrying with them cattle, horses, and other property, and destroying everything else in their track. The Government troops are represented to have butchered the prisoners and wounded who fell into their hands after the battle. The Government of Uruguay had proclaimed an amnesty, of which many of the disaffected availed themselves... The seizure of the steamer *Jenny* by the Uruguayan authorities almost caused a conflict with the Argentine Republic, under whose flag and in whose waters she was sailing. The latter demanded her surrender and the payment of damages under a threat to seize her by force.... LOPEZ JORDAN's revolt in the Entre Rios had become so formidable that a territorial disruption was threatened. His army consisted of 15,000 men, and he had entire control of the Entre Rios Province.... Yellow fever had prevailed in Paraguay, and the Vice-President, MILTOS, had died of it. The census recently taken exhibits a decrease of 100,000 in the population since the beginning of the war for the overthrow of LOPEZ.... The temperature in Montevideo was about 105° in the shade.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to guard the purity of elections was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. The bill extending the time for filing bounty claims to Jan. 13, 1870, was also reported without amendment. The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up, and the debate continued on the repeal of the provision making the possession of a pardon evidence of disloyalty in the Court of Claims. The repeal was carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The amendments increasing judicial salaries and consolidating the public grounds at Washington, were concurred in, and an agreement was made to take the final vote on the bill today.

In the House, bills were introduced to punish the printing or depositing in the mails of counterfeit bank notes or fractional currency, to encourage and aid the establishment of free schools throughout the country, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of the tax on the scrip dividends of the New-York Central Railroad Company, leaving the liability to be determined by the proper authorities. The bill authorizing a joint commission to fix the North-west boundary was taken up, and after some further discussion passed by a vote of 122 to 72. Mr. DAWES favored its postponement until after the action of the Joint High Commission already appointed, which he thought might render it unnecessary. The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $30,000,000. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the claim of WM. MCGARRAHAN was then taken up and further discussed, and a vote finally taken. Mr. COOK's substitute, denying the title of both MCGARRAHAN and the New-Idria Mining Company to the land known as the "Panoche Grande," was rejected by a vote of 100 to 104. The minority report, which directs the restoration of the record of the grant to MCGARRAHAN, and authorizes the President to do in the premises what he deems just, was adopted—110 to 91—and rendered irrevocable by a vote to lay on the table a motion to reconsider.

GENERAL.

The United States steamer *Tennessee* is announced, in the news by the *North America*, from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, to have arrived safely at San Domingo City, Feb. 1. The *Tennessee* first touched at Samana, remaining there five or six days. At San Domingo City, a formal reception was extended to the Commission by President BAEZ. The feeling in favor of annexation is represented to be almost universal.

The jury in the Criminal Court at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday morning brought in a verdict against GRAVES and BOSTON, charged with hanging a boy named SCHOFIELD, near Memphis, in July last, that "We find the prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree, but recommend them to the clemency of the Court."

The Virginia House of Delegates yesterday passed the bill incorporating the Washington and Richmond Railway Company by a vote of 60 to 43.

ELIAS L. JENKINS, Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, and Deputy Collector for the Second Revenue District, was shot and killed on Wednesday night while standing in the sitting-room of the hotel in New-Madrid, Mo. The shot was fired through the window. Angry words had passed between him and a son of the Sheriff, and it is said that pistols were drawn. It is not known whether this man committed the deed.

The Collins flouring-mill at Eagle Harbor, in Orleans County, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $62,000, and the insurance $37,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Gen. HALPINE, a liberated Fenian prisoner, arrived at Boston yesterday in the steamer *Siberia*. He was met at the wharf by PATRICK DONOHOE and BOYLE O'REILLEY, who accompanied him to rooms at the Parker House.

Commodore PETER TURNER, of the United States Navy, died on Sunday in Philadelphia. He had charge of the Naval Asylum there.

JOHN J. FILKINS' trial will proceed today at Albany, for the alleged robbery of the express-car and shooting of HALPINE. A motion for a postponement of two weeks was denied yesterday.

LOWE, the diver, made six descents yesterday at New-Hamburg, without finding anything but rubbish. It is probable no other bodies will be found; in any event, diving is discontinued, and the building of the bridge will be begun at once.

The Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examinations at the Military Academy, in June, 1871, consists of Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J.; Ex-Gov. Aiken, South Carolina; Judge Miller, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, Rochester University, N. Y., and Joseph J. Wood, Esq., Kansas.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday affirmed the constitutionality of the cotton tax by a divided Court.

The President yesterday signed the West Point Military Academy bill.

Peace-Makers and Peace-Breakers.

The systematic attempt which is being made to discredit the Joint Commission beforehand, and to create fresh animosities between the United States and England instead of destroying old ones, is one of the most disgraceful political tricks ever played. The facts are so simple that every child may understand them. This country has certain claims against England. After many failures to bring about a settlement, the fairest plan of arbitration which can possibly be devised is agreed to between the two countries. England says, "We will not ask you to send your Minister here, but we will send over to you a few Commissioners, and you add to them the same number, and let these gentlemen meet together and discuss all differences between us." Can any proposition be fairer than this? But up starts a Senator who is sore with the Administration, and advises us to shuffle in with the other papers a totally new claim—one that he and everybody knows England could not possibly listen to for a single moment—namely, that England should be compelled to withdraw her flag altogether from this Continent before the Joint Commission is allowed to do anything. The advice is so discreditable—it involves so much sharp dealing, not to use harsher words—that at first sight it seemed impossible that any journal would declare in favor of it. But here we have the *Herald* going for it, tooth and nail—hammering away with long letters from Washington, and backing up those letters by "rub-a-dub" articles in its editorial columns, the gist of which is—"Let England consent to be humiliated, as France is now by Germany, before we consent to listen to her friendly overtures." It proposes to inflict this humiliation without a war. But the *Herald* must know perfectly well that no nation on the face of the earth would submit to such treatment until it had exhausted all its energies and resources in fighting against it. What it and Senator SUMNER want is—War. Well, but do the American people want it? If so, nothing can be simpler. They have only to be led by Senator SUMNER.

The *Herald* has never bragged of its consistency, but its course in reference to this Joint Commission beats any weathercock ever yet made. When the Commission was announced, out came the *Herald* with a tremendous flourish of trumpets over it—and remember, this was only ten days ago. In that short time it has turned itself clean inside out. On the 11th of February it published a leading article, the substance of which may be gathered from its heading: "Gen. GRANT's Triumph—His Re-election Secure—His Splendid Diplomacy with England." It spoke of the appointment of the Commission as "*the greatest governmental achievement since the formation of the Constitution*," said that the "country would approve it heartily," admitted that "the large infusion of the Irish element into our citizenship had intensified our Anti-English prejudices," but declared that in bringing about this Commission the President had "achieved a splendid triumph, one that will be gratifying to American pride and honor, and be received with gratification by both countries." In order to make its sudden change of tone more obvious to the reader, we ask him to read the following passages:

From the Herald, Feb. 11.

As we have said, this wise and temperate and manly statesmanship on the part of the President insures his renomination and his reelection. Mr. SUMNER may growl and Mr. TRUMBULL quote forgotten musty law records, and Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA hold up his manacled hands in protest. There may be copperhead criticisms and murmurs from the war-at-any-sacrifice party, and some regrets in the minds of the political managers that a "war-with-England cry" will be out of the next canvass; but the country will see that Gen. GRANT and Mr. FISH have done wisely, and will sustain them. The Administration is strengthened at home and abroad.

From the Herald, Feb. 15.

The nations are together in the persons of this Commission. They meet as men to men, frankly, truly, to calmly discuss every question, every grievance, every dispute, and see if we cannot really have peace. * * * We do not covet an acre of England's vast possessions. The ocean is broad enough for all of us. We have each our own work, with a world large enough for both to do it, in the interests of humanity, liberty and peace. Above all, we are of the same blood and lineage. In laws and customs and literature, in the glories of a common history, in the achievements of science and enterprise and art, John and Jonathan are brethren. Let them be enemies, and civilization is assailed. Let them be friends, and they are strong enough to keep the world in peace.

In this spirit and with these hopes, however fanciful they may be, we accept the Joint High Commission. This is the sentiment of the country. We remember nothing that has been received with so much enthusiasm and satisfaction. The voices of parties are hushed. The Senate, almost unanimously, and without distinction of party, confirmed the President's appointments. The country responded in the same tone. Every memory of the past, every painful tradition, every angry thought, was forgotten in the desire for a peace and an alliance worthy of the Anglo-Saxon spirit.

From the Herald, Feb. 16.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—It will be seen from our Washington dispatch on this subject today that the impression is steadily gaining ground among shrewd diplomatists at the capital that we need something more than money to heal up the sore injuries that Great Britain gave us during our war through her *Alabama*. The something more than money takes the shape of Canada and British Columbia, and it may yet occur that the withdrawal of the British flag from the American Continent may become the ultimatum of the United States Commissioners. And then

No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless Continent is ours.

From the Herald, Feb. 20.

It is, moreover, clearly set forth that the labors of that Commission will largely depend for success upon the manner in which the British Government approaches the subject underlying, in reality, the whole matter—namely, the universal feeling among public men in Washington, and which is but a reflex of the popular feeling throughout the United States, that no permanent, cordial and friendly relations between America and England can be established until the British flag shall cease to float as an emblem of power over any portion of this Continent. The ultimate removal of the British flag from the American Continent will be the surest pledge of perpetual peace and friendship between the two great English-speaking nations.

Everybody must admit that this is a most wonderful metamorphosis for any paper to pass through in less than a week. The touch of a magic wand could not have produced greater changes. One day the *Herald* was seen throwing up its hat for the Joint Commission, and the next it was seen cursing at it like a Fenian Head Centre. Now what is the explanation of this? Simply that Senator SUMNER got at the *Herald*, gave its Washington correspondent a batch of "facts," and set our impulsive contemporary off at full speed on the wrong tack. Though newspapers may be fooled in this way, it is scarcely conceivable that any large section of the public will be similarly duped. The *Herald* one day sneers at the "Irish element" and Mr. SUMNER, and on another makes itself the mouthpiece of both. "Just like the *Herald*," many people will say. Very likely—but then such work does mischief. And unless the people at large determine that the present attempt to settle their score with England shall receive a fair trial, the organs which make themselves mouthpieces of Mr. SUMNER will raise such a clamor that all old animosities will be kindled afresh, and anything like a friendly settlement will be impossible. If people think there is force in what the *Herald*, echoing Mr. SUMNER, says now, let them look at what it said four or five days ago—and judge for themselves how far either the Senator or the newspaper is to be trusted in the discussion of such a subject.

The Commissioners in San Domingo.

While a morning paper was industriously proving that the *Tennessee* was certainly lost, we took the liberty of suggesting that there had been no time to hear of her arrival, and that the Commissioners were at that moment doubtless engaged in the fulfillment of their duties. People who accepted our view of the affair are not disappointed. The ship arrived safely, and Jonah was *not* thrown overboard. The Commissioners were detained at Samana a few days, but even that delay they turned to good account. The advantages of the Bay, the tropical wealth of the adjacent peninsula, the condition and feelings of the few people that could be found, were all made the subjects of immediate inquiry. The general impression conveyed in regard to Samana justifies previous efforts for its acquisition as a harbor, apart from the question of annexation as now presented. That portion of the island to which the Bay affords ready access is a vast wilderness. Its beauty and salubrity, the richness of its soil and the value of its woods, the variety and worth of its products, assure munificent rewards for the enterprise and energy that would follow the introduction of American rule. The natural indolence of the native population is increased by the rapid recurrence of wars and revolutions. Their wants are few and simple, and nature, with very little coaxing, supplies them bountifully. Beyond the gratification of these wants, labor has no motive. The absence of security deprives people of the main incentive to the acquisition of property.

It will be seen from our special correspondent's letter that the Commissioners were welcomed by BAEZ and his friends with professions and promises which may materially facilitate an important branch of the investigation. One of the questions in dispute here, relates to the disposition of the Dominicans toward BAEZ personally and officially, and their desires respecting annexation to this country. The opponents of the annexation policy have steadily insisted that it is unpopular in San Domingo, and that its advocacy has deprived BAEZ of all native support. As a question of fact, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a conclusive answer, and the Commission, we are glad to see, has set out with a determination to bring the answer back. A popular vote will be taken with direct reference to the question. The former vote was impugned on the alleged ground of violence and fraud. It will be part of the duty of the Commissioners to guard against whatever may impair the efficacy of the vote. This time, at any rate, there must be no pretext for denying the validity of any formal expression of the popular will. The proposition of BAEZ to accord safe conduct to his adversary, CABRAL, or any person in his behalf, with the view of enabling him to meet the Commission, has a fair look. If CABRAL rejects the proposal, the inference will be fatal to his pretensions as a Dominican leader. The presumption will then be strongly in favor of BAEZ.

The probability of the return of the Commission in time to transmit a report to the present Congress, does not appear great. A month is a small allowance for an inquiry, which should be thorough if it is to be convincing, and that period will bring us to the end of February. It is all but certain that the subject will go over to the new Congress. We are not sure that the circumstance should be regretted. The Administration has more to gain than to lose from the delay. The merit of the matters in dispute is in so large a degree contingent upon the good faith of the movement for annexation, whether on the part of BAEZ or of President GRANT, that the removal of every excuse for suggesting doubts is desirable. Whatever else the Commission may effect, it will enable us to comprehend the status of BAEZ, and the strength or weakness of his title as the official representative of the Dominicans; and we are confident that it will also vindicate the Administration at Washington, as against the discreditable aspersions which have been so freely cast upon it. These points gained, the way will be clear for the dispassionate consideration of the policy on which alone the project of annexation should finally rest.

Democratic Issue in 1872.

The debate which arose out of the resolution of the Indiana Legislature when before the Senate the other day, was not idle or purposeless. Indiana Democracy was of the Copperhead stripe during the war, and its vain attempt to impugn the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment shows that its character is unchanged. The point to be determined is, how far the Democracy, as a national party, may be judged by the action of that portion of it which is represented at Indianapolis. Senator MORTON saw the opportunity and its connection with the issues in the national canvass of 1872, and adroitly turned it to account. It remained for the man whom the *World* recently elevated to the leadership of its party in the Senate to render Mr. MORTON's effort a success.

Three paths were open to the Democratic Senators. They might have allowed the Indiana resolution to pass without notice from their side—though the damaging accusations of Mr. MORTON would have rendered this extremely mortifying. Or they might have deprecated discussion of what the Congressional Democratic Committee last session called "dead issues," and demonstrated the strength of the moderate element—if there really is any—by asserting the superior sagacity of a policy like that for which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has consistently contended. It is just possible that had Mr. THURMAN been permitted to shape the course of his party, this conciliatory view would have been adopted. Or, lastly, they might have accepted the reactionary and revolutionary manifesto from Indiana as a correct exposition of the party's faith. And this is what FRANK BLAIR, the *World's* nominee for the leadership, actually did in his party's behalf.

There can be no mistake, then, as to the position of the Democracy in the Senate, whether in reference to the past or in reference to the issues to be raised in 1872. There are Democrats here and there who look back upon the platform and nominations made by their party in 1868 as a fatal mistake. But the Senator whom the Missouri Democracy have made their mouthpiece, and whom the party in the Senate have allowed to become their leader, entertains a different idea. He is not ashamed of the Brodhead letter; in his opinion, it is a pretty feather in his cap. He does not accept the legislation since the war as a finality in respect of reconstruction; he declares that reconstruction shall stand until it can be demolished, and no longer. The only difference between his utterance of today and his utterance in 1868 is one which he frankly avowed in his speech at Jefferson City, before his election as Senator. When he wrote the Brodhead letter he assigned to the President to be elected—if he happened to be Democratic—the duty of employing the military to overturn the newly-organized Governments in the Southern States. Now, he insists that all Federal troops shall be withdrawn from the South, and that the Democracy shall be at liberty to destroy the work of the last five years, and re-establish the supremacy of the enemies of the Union and of peace in that section. Nor are these the wild vaporings of one who is content with mere talk. Gen. BLAIR attributes his own defeat and the defeat of SEYMOUR, in 1868, to the timidity and bad faith of Democrats. He tells them that they must march to the Democratic music in 1872 or be counted out; and his speech in the Senate gives the key to the tune.

The prospect is not a pleasant one. The removal of reconstruction from the partisan arena is, for many reasons, to be desired. It has been bandied about so long that the mere mention of it is almost nauseating. For the sake both of the South and the country it should now be accepted on all sides as a finished work. There is abundant evidence, however, of the disorganizing spirit that actuates the Democratic Party. The Indiana resolution, the insolent lawlessness of the Kentucky Democrats, the desperate struggle in which the Arkansas Democrats, with the help of a few disaffected Republicans, are at this moment engaged, the Senatorial declarations of Gen. BLAIR—all are indications of the mischievous temper which pervades the Democracy, and of the stakes they are preparing to play for in the Fall of next year.

A Normal School Needed in Brooklyn.

In commenting upon Brooklyn educational affairs the other day, we suggested that the establishment of a free normal school would exercise a most beneficial effect on the educational system of that city. The occasion of our remarks was an article which appeared in the *Eagle*, complaining of the failure on the part of the schools to attract the children, so that barely a third of those who have attained the suitable age accept the instruction which the city offers them free of expense, except for text books. Something was also said by our contemporary about the unfitness of many of the school buildings for the purposes of instruction, but the main complaint was that the public schools failed to fulfill their proper mission, because of the small average attendance compared with the entire number of children who should receive instruction. An increased number of schools and more teachers would doubtless be an advantage; but since many of the classes are now inordinately large, it is all the more important that their instructors should be thoroughly competent to perform their onerous duties. It is a mistake to suppose that children are averse to acquiring knowledge, although when the instructor fails to give due consideration to the disposition of his pupils, books and studies become objects of dislike. The child turns from learning as if it were a nauseous dose. It has been well said by an experienced instructor that "Every truant from school is a standing impeachment of the teacher's ability, and experience proves that truancy and other irregularities are in the direct ratio of the teacher's incapacity."

In the days when everything was learned by rote, and traveling the road to knowledge was as wearisome and uninteresting as stepping on a tread-mill, it was not so very difficult for one who had acquired an ordinary education to impart the little he knew to others. Now, however, object teaching, and the kindergarten system, with its instructive games and amusements, tend to attract children to the schools, and engenders in them a love for books and studies. But teachers themselves need instruction in these branches, as well as in the use of the most approved modern educational appliances, and it is the office of the normal school to supply this want. We do not mean mere Saturday normal schools, such as are found in country school districts, and such as Brooklyn has tried and disapproved, but regularly-established normal schools, with a complete course of preparation extending through two or three years. And yet a Saturday normal school was found advantageous in this City; through its agency teachers holding low-grade certificates were enabled to fit themselves for higher positions, and to obtain certificates for advanced grades. Practical educators are pretty well agreed as to the necessity and value of schools for the education of teachers, so that we find normal schools in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Trenton, Baltimore, and many places of less note. As long ago as 1863 there were fifty-one normal schools in Prussia, ninety-seven in France, and twenty-three in England and Wales. The normal school which was established in this City within the past year was intended to supply a manifest want, and is highly approved by all who have examined its working.

It is not, however, necessary to go abroad to seek arguments for higher education in Brooklyn. The course of study for the public schools of that city for 1870 provides for a supplementary course in addition to the regular course of the highest grammar class, to occupy one year or more, as may be necessary, for such pupils as are found qualified to pursue a higher grade of study. This is a tacit acknowledgment of the insufficiency of the present course of public instruction, and it only remains to be seen whether the city will offer facilities to those who wish to pursue their studies further, and to fit themselves to become teachers, or whether such persons shall be compelled to seek this preparation elsewhere. If the city refuses to prepare pupils to become instructors in its public schools, it practically says to the children of the poor: "You need nothing more than a common school education, and the graduates of our ordinary grammar schools are good enough instructors for you." The children of the well-to-do can avail themselves of the facilities offered by any of the numerous institutions where a fee is required for tuition, but those of poor parents must either sit in the halls of learning as charity students, or go uninstructed. If the public has any interest in educating the children of the masses, it is important that this duty should be placed in the hands of competent persons who have received a thorough special training for the work. Brooklyn can better afford to pave fewer streets with patent pavements, and to leave the salaries of all her officials at their present rates, than to be longer without a free school in which teachers can be educated for her public schools. If, as the *Eagle* asserts, the pupils educated in the normal school once established in Brooklyn were promptly offered employment in other cities, it only shows that educators elsewhere had a better appreciation of the real value of normal education than did those of the City of Churches, which we apprehend is about the truth of the matter. If the stories of the various leakages in the City Treasury which reach us are true, money enough could be saved out of the expenses of the Water Board to establish and maintain in successful operation one or more normal schools. Such an arrangement would be eminently satisfactory to the tax-payers, and we suggest that the experiment be made.

The World and Its Lycidas.

Any one who has strolled amid the masses of sepulchral monuments, *immortelles* and Chinese lanterns, known to the Parisians as *Père la Chaise*, must have stumbled, here and there, upon a somewhat florid headstone, on which a sorrowing widower in the retail provision business had contrived to perpetuate the virtues of a departed spouse in conjunction with the information that at a specified address the sympathetic passenger might be supplied with choice groceries. The columns of the *World* may or may not suggest funereal associations to the attentive reader who recalls the defunct principles that are buried with successive files of that protean journal. The late lachrymose effusions of TWEED's organ over "a very dear associate" are, however, irresistibly suggestive of the sorrowing cheesemonger of the Parisian cemetery. When the *Tennessee* bore from these waters the gifted author of the French successes during the war with Germany, it became a somewhat difficult matter to provide the select public who study the pages of the *World* with their customary sensation. The hand which guided the Army of the Loire over rivers and mountains, by daily marches of one hundred miles, up to the very gates of Paris, and then mysteriously spirited them back to their original position, was condemned for some weeks to unprofitable inactivity. Though lost to sight, "our accomplished fellow-laborer" remained dear to the memory of those he left behind. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at if much reflection over the "powerful and vivid" specials, "such as few living men are capable of furnishing," should have incited another of the gifted brotherhood to attempt to rival the inventive fame of "the most brilliant writer of the American Press."

Before endeavoring to create a feeling of alarm about the safety of the *Tennessee*, most journals would have waited for something like facts on which to proceed. They would have considered the feelings of numerous families who have relations on board of the vessel, and would have hesitated to prostitute what public influence they wield to the interest of a heartless sensation and an impudent puff. The *World*, however, welcomed the first breath of idle tattle about the *Tennessee* as an excellent opportunity for tickling the public ear. New-York and the world at large was therefore informed that one of the writers of the *World* had "numberless friends in both hemispheres," and that this individual of cosmopolitan fame had sailed with the *Tennessee*. His disconsolate associates interrogated winds and waves and engine-makers about the possibility of this new *Lycidas* being engulfed beneath the main. From all such sources they could only get the reply that they "should apprehend only detention, not serious danger." But what of that? This "fatal and accursed bark" had been "built in the eclipse" of Democratic power, and launched amid who knows what "curses dark" of Republican carpenters. It was a well-authenticated historical precedent that Tenterden Steeple had something to do with the formation of the Goodwin Sands. A perfect syllogism, therefore, was involved in the statement that the want of "solid grounds of confidence in the administration of the Navy Department" was proof positive that it was time to despair about the *Tennessee*. It was quite clear that the expedition to *San Domingo* was only got up for the purpose of drowning our "gifted associate."

And so the *World* cried and roared like a Banshee over its friend, whom it saw with the eye of faith lying fifty fathom beneath the waves, with seaweed in his hair and mermaids playing about his feet. "Ochone, ochone, why did ye die," wailed our contemporary. But the gentleman did not die. To the intense relief of two hemispheres he has turned up again, as he was quite sure to do, whatever had befallen the *Tennessee*. Powerful and vivid descriptive writing may, therefore, still be had at the old address. Thus the base conspiracy of a Radical Government has been brought to naught. Evidently, our "gifted associate" was not born to be drowned. Presidents and Cabinets may conspire against him, but, like a cat with nine lives, he slips through their fingers. As for the other persons on board the *Tennessee*, they were of course quite unworthy a moment's thought. There was no harm in harrowing up the feelings of their relatives. We have shown once or twice that there was not the slightest ground for raising the cry that the *Tennessee* was lost, but the mourners of the *World* refused to be comforted. Perhaps the people will, by and by, begin to suspect the romantic stories set afloat in the same quarter for the purpose of making a momentary talk.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems bad enough to have a will disputed on insufficient grounds without the estate of the deceased being fined the costs of the trial. It is said, however, that an attempt will be made to render the estate of the late Mr. TAYLOR liable for the expenses of the recent investigation. "Experts" thought that the will was not genuine, but everybody knows how little the opinion of experts is worth on such subjects. Their evidence is always useless against the direct evidence of witnesses like those who were produced in support of the will on the recent trial. The story goes that fifty thousand dollars will be required to pay the costs of the proceedings before the Surrogate. Would it not be most unjust to take these out of the estate? People who contest wills should do so at their own risk, and pay the costs if they lose, according to the rule in other cases. This particular suit was a vexatious one, and there is no intelligible reason for taking away fifty thousand dollars, or any sum whatever, out of the pockets of the true heirs to the estate. They have already been put to sufficient inconvenience.

The Sacramento *Daily Union* is astonished at the proposition to raise a statue to W. M. TWEED. They have much to learn in that part of the country. They cannot make out why it is that TWEED should be allowed to go at large, much less that a statue should be erected in his honor. Our contemporary says that no marble monument has been raised to HAMILTON, and that in six months but seven thousand dollars has been subscribed for the Farragut monument. It goes on: "Truly the Republic must be in danger when the people insist on raising monuments to those who rob them, while they allow the dust of oblivion to cover the memory of their most honest public servants." This is nothing but jealousy. The Sacramento *Union* envies us the possession of TWEED, and wants to entice him away from us. But the trick will not succeed. Thanks to Mr. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, and others, the virtues and merits of TWEED are well understood by the community. He is one of the best of men, or COOPER & CO. must be very much mistaken—and it would be scandalous to suggest that people of their known respectability can possibly be mistaken. Depend upon it, we cannot have too many statues raised to TWEED's memory.

If anybody wishes to see a fine example of the care which is devoted to this City by the authorities, he has only to take a walk down Nassau-street. One of the principal business thoroughfares of the town is left in a state which would be thought disgraceful in a back-woods settlement. There are holes three or four feet deep, warranted to break the leg of any horse which stumbled in them. The carts and wagons go tossing about over mountains and valleys, and it is a wonder that a serious accident does not take place about once in every hour. Fulton-street is in much the same condition; and, indeed, the whole town is a disgrace to any civilized people. Broadway has been cleaned, but there the work of the contractors was allowed to cease. Unless something is done to Nassau-street, traffic in it will be almost suspended.

Diplomatic tidings have a circular method of coming to light, if there is any truth in the reported decision of the London Conference, received in London by way of Berlin. The Black Sea, according to this account, is to be open to foreign men-of-war, and Turkey is to be authorized to open the Dardanelles to all armed vessels, "Russian and Roumanian alone excepted." That is to say, Russia has obtained nearly everything she wanted, inasmuch as all the ships-of-war she can build on the Black Sea, or on the rivers leading into it, will have free access to its waters. If report speaks truly, another Sebastopol has been quietly in formation during the past few years, so that the results of the war of 1854-56 are to be, as nearly as possible, obliterated.

The Subcommittee to which was referred the investigation of the charges made by Rev. Dr. LANAHAN against the Methodist Book Concern is to meet on Wednesday the 22d, at No. 805 Broadway. The Committee consists of Bishop SCOTT, Rev. Messrs. VERNON, ROTHWEILER and BINGHAM. The *Methodist*, of this City, stated that one of the members, in their opinion, was disqualified from sitting on the Committee. As Dr. LANAHAN expresses his firm conviction that frauds have occurred, and that he is prepared to prove them, it is to be hoped that he will be allowed to produce his evidence, and that there will be no adjournment or attempt to stifle the case as happened in January last. If Dr. LANAHAN *does* prove that the frauds have occurred he will be entitled, not only to the thanks of the whole Methodist Church, but of the Christian community at large. Would that some such man could be found with the boldness to unearth the frauds in our State and City Governments. All that Dr. LANAHAN demands is a fair, impartial, open investigation. Will the Committe grant it?

The new Ministry under President THIERS is in fact a Provisional Republican Government, differing only from its predecessor in being approved by the representatives of the nation, and in containing men of more moderate opinions. In its constitution it partakes of the nature of a coalition of the most powerful of existing parties. M. DUFAURE, the Minister of Justice, is a veteran Orleanist, having held the portfolio of Public Works in 1840; Gen. LE FLO, the Minister of War, rose from the rank of Lieutenant to General under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and was one of the notables arrested on the eve of the *coup d'état*; M. LAMBRECHT, the Minister of Commerce, was sent to the Corps Legislatif as an opposition candidate under the Empire, and Rear-Admiral POTHUAN was one of the Admiralty Council under the Imperial Cabinet of M. ROUHER. The republicanism of Messrs. FAVRE, PICARD and SIMON is sufficiently pronounced and well known. That a Government so diverse should be able to guide the destinies of the country much beyond the period for definitively adopting some form of government is hardly to be expected. The presence of the Germans keeps down much troublesome opposition, with which M. THIERS and his colleagues would probably find themselves quite unable to cope.

To people whom the present armistice in France deprives of a daily sensation, the news from the "Oriental Republic of Uruguay" may come as a welcome relief. To realize that during our freezing days of January the thermometer, in the neighborhood of Montevideo, touched 105°, and that the heat was accompanied with a good deal of heavy fighting, is of itself a highly exciting effort of imagination. It is, moreover, an interesting departure from the monotony of successful German sieges to find one instance in which a relieving army actually succeeded in raising the siege, and afterward defeating their opponents. The recollection that the entire population of the Republic which acknowledges Col. LORENZO BATTLE as President is less than half the number of inhabitants of this City, somewhat impairs the interest of the South American historical drama. It may, however, pass as an after-piece to the great European tragedy at present suspended.

The foreign observer who remarked that New-York was a Latin city would probably have found much matter for similar generalization in yesterday's carnival at Washington. If we must choose between the severely Celtic characteristics of a Fenian procession, and the variegated nonsense of a Roman revel on Pennsylvania-avenue, we should certainly give our unhesitating preference to the latter. It is, however, to be earnestly desired that the half dozen rival claimants for the honor of being made the national capital will not straightway attempt to show that they can, even in the matter of carnivals, compete with Washington. Funny processions in a city devoted to trade may make the unthinking laugh, but, in common with Fenian parades, they are calculated to make the judicious grieve. Washington has space and leisure enough for such diversions, and ought to be allowed to have a monopoly of them.

At the last meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission, the Law Committee was instructed to frame a bill requesting the Legislature to sanction a Commission of five members and an appropriation of $35,000. The next meeting will be held on the 23d inst.

WASHINGTON.

Rejoicing at the Safe Arrival of the Tennessee—McGarrahan's Case Disposed of in the House—Temperance Celebration—Brutal Murder of a Revenue Officer in Missouri—Southern Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There was no news to-day at the capital which gave joy to more hearts and was more enthusiastically received than the announcement of the arrival of the Tennessee, and the safety of her precious cargo. High over the din of the capital went the shouts, "The Tennessee is safe!" and down into the dust went the panic-makers of the past two weeks, humiliated by the intelligence beyond power of apology or explanation. The Navy Department first had the news, and Secretary ROBESON flew to the Capitol, where it was read in the Senate amid rounds of applause. It was just such news as was expected by those best informed of the situation, and just such news as was not wanted by those who have secretly hoped she might never more be heard of, in order that their partisan and factious conduct might be reinforced by the powerful moral effect of a great calamity. Full details by mail are expected in the morning, and the return of the Commission expected by the 20th of March.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

After the morning hour in the House, the McGarrahan case was taken up again. After an extended debate and a struggle against every dilatory motion allowable under the rules, the motion was carried to substitute the resolutions reported by a minority of the Judiciary Committee for the majority resolutions by a close vote. Mr. BINGHAM then moved to reconsider that vote and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The call resulted in sustaining his motion by 100 to 94. Next a motion to adjourn was voted down by a yea and nay vote, and followed by the question of reading a third time, which was delayed by another call on adjournment; and so the friends of the resolution struggled on, keeping firmly and patiently to work, till they were read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table, thus placing it beyond the power of the House to retrace its steps in the matter. The resolutions thus passed are favorable to the claim of MCGARRAHAN, though they make no declaration in his favor. They acknowledge as a fact the mutilation of the records, and order them to be restored to the condition in which they stood when examined in the Land Office, and when this is done the whole matter goes back to the President for a hearing and final decision. When the call for the yeas and nays was defeated on the final vote to lay on the table, Mr. SARGENT took his seat in a very unamiable manner, remarking, "I have fought this fraud as long as I can." A short and sharp colloquy, which followed between him and Judge BINGHAM, was lost in the confusion. The resolutions go to the Senate, where it is claimed that they will find sufficient support.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Air-line Railroad bill came up as usual in the morning hour, and action was postponed by filibustering.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The temperance organizations of Washington, at the request of the Congressional Society, propose to observe Wednesday next, WASHINGTON's birthday, by a meeting in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock at Lincoln Hall, at which addresses will be made by Senators Wilson, Wiley, and Revels, Representatives Moore and Maynard, and Dr. Rankin, Mr. Drew, and Mr. Davis, of Rhode Island. In the evening there will be two meetings, commencing at 7½ o'clock at Lincoln Hall, and at Dr. Sunderland's Church on Seven-and-a-half-street. The meeting in Lincoln Hall will be addressed by Senator Patterson, Representatives Shanks and Lawrence, and Hon. Amasa Walker. The meeting in the church will be addressed by Senators Buckingham and Pomeroy, Representatives Hill and Cook, Gen. Howard and Dr. Newman Sunderland.

THETA DELTA CONVENTION.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Theta Delta Fraternity will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 8th and 9th of March. Hon. JOHN COFFROTH, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration, and PORTER C. GILBERT, editor of the *College Review*, of New-York, will read a poem.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have instructed Mr. WHEELER, the Chairman, to report the Senate bill, so amended as to cut off all branches and additional land grants, thus securing a main trunk line from the eastern boundary of Texas to San Diego. It is thought that the Senate will immediately concur, or that there shall soon be another road across the continent.

BALL IN BEHALF OF WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

There was a ball to-night at the Corcoran Art Building for the benefit of the Washington National Monument Society. A very large number of persons were present, including some of the most prominent citizens and public men. The rooms were brilliantly illuminated and festooned with flags. Full-length portraits of WASHINGTON and JACKSON were prominent in the elaborate appointments. Never before was there in Washington a finer display of flowers, nor in greater profusion, than on the present occasion.

MURDER OF A REVENUE OFFICER.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

MARBLE HILL, Mo., Feb. 18.

Hon. A. Pleasonton, Internal Revenue Commissioner:

Deputy Collector JENKINS was brutally murdered at New-Madrid. No particulars.

(Signed,) MURDOCK.
Collector Second District Missouri.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs—D. M. Roberts, at Belfast, Me.; Stephen Longfellow, at Machias, Me.

Postmasters—Wm. H. Streeter, Houghton, Mich.; Levi C. Leib, Ashton, Penn.; S. H. Evans, Tideoute, Penn.; Harriet L. McGuigan, Tamaqua, Penn.; Amelia J. Hannum, Schuylkill Haven, Penn.; N. S. Yales, Thomaston, Me.; Charles R. McFadden, Waterville, Me.; E. Rowell, Hallowell, Me.; R. C. Taylor, Indiana, Penn.; E. C. Little, Independence, Iowa; Francis Brooks, Defiance, Ohio.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

TARDINESS AT THE EARLY MEETING.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., when a motion by Mr. STOCKTON to adjourn resulted in yeas 8, nays 22, no quorum voting. During the calling of the roll for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the absentees and compelling their attendance, ten additional Senators arrived, when the motion was defeated, and further proceedings under the call dispensed with.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the House bill to guard the purity of election. He said this was a bill to defend the ballot-box against fraud and piracies, and gave notice that he would soon ask the attention of the Senate to it, and would then appeal to the friends of the bill to stand by it until a vote was reached.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Education and Labor, asked that the Committee be discharged from a further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature recently presented by Mr. REVELS for a national printing-house and institution for the blind. He said the Committee reported adversely on the subject last year, because of their conclusion that the whole thing was very much in the nature of a swindle. The Committee was discharged.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the House bill allowing homestead settlers, in case of sickness, to make the final affidavits at their residences.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House bill extending the time for filing bounty claims under the act of July 28, 1866, to Jan. 13, 1870.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill for the relief of former occupants of the Point San Jose military reservation, in the County of San Francisco.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a discussion upon Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Education, Messrs. BAYARD and DAVIS opposed it. The Senate at 12¼ o'clock took up the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Pardons as Evidence of Disloyalty.

Debate was continued upon concurring in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole repealing the prohibition against pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims.

Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, read a lengthy speech, mainly in behalf of a more conciliatory policy toward the South, and in defense of Southern loyalists.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, speaking of the failure of the Government to furnish arms or means of protection to Unionists of the South, and the assertion of disunion sentiments by the Republican Party prior to the rebellion, read a number of extracts from the New-York *Tribune*, bearing date in 1860 and 1861, to substantiate the accuracy of his charge that that paper encouraged and advocated the right of secession. He regretted the absence of the Senator from New-York (Mr. FENTON) from his seat, but the value of that gentleman's bold denial of the charge against the *Tribune* could be seen by the extracts just quoted. It was mainly due to representations that the South would and ought to be allowed to go in peace, held out by Mr. GREELEY and WENDELL PHILLIPS, that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was defeated in his efforts to secure a State convention in Georgia. The opposition of Georgia would have arrested the secession movement. Who then was more responsible than Mr. GREELEY for the blood which had drenched the land and for the vindictive spirit which now animated the Republican Party? He (Mr. GREELEY) was equally culpable and criminal with the Southern leaders, and should not now turn upon those whom he misled with a malignity which belonged to the devil himself. Enlarging upon the culpable failure to act promptly for the suppression of the rebellion in its inception, Mr. BLAIR said the Government on the contrary accorded to the Southern Confederacy a *quasi* recognition, and treated with Southern Commissioners who were sent to Washington. When the public faith and property were about to be surrendered to them, every member of the Cabinet gave an opinion in favor of the surrender, except Postmaster-General BLAIR, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned. He then went on to argue that the reconstruction policy, in creating and maintaining carpet-bag Governments at the South, was intended solely to enable the Republican Party to misgovern and plunder the country.

The Senate then voted upon the question, when the amendment made in the Committee repealing that part of the law regulating evidence in the Court of Claims, which makes the possession of a pardon a proof of disloyalty, was concurred in, the vote resulting in a tie—yeas 27, nays 27—and being determined affirmatively by the casting vote of the Vice-President.

Public Grounds at Washington.

The amendments increasing the judicial salaries and consolidating the public grounds south of the avenue, from the President's House to the Capitol, were concurred in.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, in explanation of the latter amendment, said the purpose was to make a beautiful park and drive, of which the nation might be proud. He believed that Washington had a future that was destined to make it the finest capital in the world. The spectacle on Pennsylvania-avenue to-day was an indication of what the people here could do to show they had a live city.

After further amendments and an agreement to take a final vote on the bill to-morrow, the Senate at 5 o'clock, after a short Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the call of States for bills. Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York—To punish the printing or depositing in the mails of counterfeit Treasury notes, bank bills or fractional currency, so that the Post-office shall not be used to circulate counterfeits.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—To encourage and aid the establishment of free schools throughout the United States, setting apart the proceeds of the sale of public lands for that purpose.

By Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio—For inquiry in reference to the mortgaging by the Central Pacific Railroad of the land granted by Congress.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio—In relation to the non-payment by the New-York Central Railroad Company of the tax of five per cent upon its issue of scrip; reciting the facts in the case, and the distrust which the non-enforcement of the tax has caused in the public mind as to the equal, honest and impartial administration of the Revenue laws, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of this $1,151,800, leaving the liability of the Company to be determined, as in the case of individuals, by the proper authorities of the Government.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Resolutions and memorials from various quarters were presented and appropriately passed, as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts—Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in favor of the ship-owners of the United States.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania—Resolutions of the Council of Chester, Penn., to the like effect.

By Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of a renewal of railroad grants.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Memorial of the Kansas Legislature for the immediate removal of the national capital to the Valley of the Mississippi; also, for the protection of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands.

By Mr. MCGREW, of West Virginia—Resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge on its present plan, and against the impeding of the navigation of the Ohio River by the erection of bridges.

By Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey—Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., for the repeal of the income tax and the abolition of the franking privilege.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

A bill to remove the political disabilities of JOHN R. BRADFORD, of Hancock County, Virginia, and R. W. FUTSCH, of Union Parish, Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Friday last, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a joint commission to establish the north-western boundary line, was next taken up.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the necessity for its passage. He replied to the objections of Mr. DAWES, on Friday, and expressed his confidence on the estimate submitted fixing the cost at $300,000. He reminded the House how he had supported and applauded the movement of Mr. DAWES in the famous Chorpenning case; and he only regretted that Mr. DAWES had not gone further in that case and represented to the President the enormity of that transaction, because the retention of such a man as the present Postmaster-General in the Cabinet had been received with profound astonishment, if not disgust, by the whole people of the country. If the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would look into and put a stop to the corruptions existing, not only in the Departments but in all the public offices throughout the country, he would be able to make a more satisfactory exhibit of the budget.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated that within the last fifteen years there had been expended in running this same boundary line $650,400, and that it was only after 1869, when notice was given that no more appropriations would be made, it was discovered that the whole thing was a misfire. The work should have been completed, and would have been completed, in one year, if it had not been for the private interest of a gigantic corporation which wanted to get under its control a width of eighty miles of that territory. He believed that before the bill would become a law the question where the line should be run would be of not the slightest consequence. He therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the subject for the present session, and if, after the sittings of the High Commission were closed, it then became necessary to go on with the work, an appropriation could be made.

Mr. SWANN inquired of Mr. DAWES whether he thought that one of the results of the deliberations of the High Commission would be to cede the territory of Canada to the United States?

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentleman had as much knowledge on that point as he had himself.

Mr. SWANN remarked that the gentleman's argument was based upon it.

Mr. DAWES suggested that pending the deliberations of the High Commission, this appropriation might be postponed with entire safety.

Mr. SWANN inquired whether, if the gentlemen did not expect Canada to be received into the territory of the United States, it would not be necessary for the Government, under any circumstances, to run the boundary line?

Mr. DAWES replied that he thought it would be ultimately necessary, if nothing was gained by the High Commission, to ascertain the grand fact on which side of the line Pembina was; but he believed the whole matter would come up, and could not be kept out of the deliberations of the High Commission. It was not to be expected that the damages caused by the *Alabama* would be compensated by the country out of so many dollars.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, argued in support of the bill, but signified his willingness that it should be postponed, if Mr. DAWES could assure the House that the United States were about to acquire the whole territory of the Dominion of Canada or the north-western part of it.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed a great doubt whether the High Commission would ever concede that territory to the United States, as the question did not appear to be within the list of matters to come under its consideration. He disclaimed the idea of the Committee on Foreign Affairs having any personal or private motives in urging the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 122, nays 72.

SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from the Associated Press, announcing the safety of the *Tennessee*, was laid before the House by the Speaker. Its reading afforded general satisfaction.

CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Service bill. It was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, including $4,500,000 for pensions, under the recent law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM.

The House then proceeded to the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, modified the resolution offered by him last Saturday, so as to make it read:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House, there is no sufficient evidence that either WM. MCGARRAHAN or the New-Idria Mining Company has a title, either legal or equitable, to the land known as "Panoche Grande," in the State of California, and that such proceedings shall be at once instituted as will recover possession of the same and assert the title of the United States therein.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, desired to offer a proviso to the resolution that it shall not interfere with the rights of miners or settlers, or their assigns.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected unless the proviso would except the New-Idria Company.

Mr. PETERS would not accede to that exception.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, made an argument against Mr. COOK's resolution, and in defense of the miners who had pre-emption rights under the Mining law of 1866.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, expressed his views in favor of the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, as against the majority report. He had been a member of the Judiciary Committee which had examined the matter last Congress, and he stated as a fact that taking the two Committees into account, they had stood twelve in favor of the claim of MCGARRAHAN and six against it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued against the report of the majority and in favor of the minority, basing his argument particularly on the ground that a patent had been issued in due form to WM. MCGARRAHAN, and that by the intervention of a minion, a hireling of the New-Idria Mining Company, the record of that fact in the Interior Department had been mutilated.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, argued against the claim of MCGARRAHAN, and against the existence of the original grant asserted to have been made to GOMEZ in 1839, a man who had in open Court confessed to having forged a like grant, and exhibited a specimen of his skill in that way to the Court. He characterized the claim as an infamous fraud, which had no business in Congress. It had never had any. It was an appeal from the Supreme Court. It was an appeal from the whole Judiciary of the United States. It was an appeal from all the branches of the Government, and Congress was asked to take up that rotten claim and give it a body and soul. As to the argument of his colleague (Mr. BINGHAM) in regard to the mutilation of the record, he declared that he held in his hand the parchment copy of the patent, and that it had never been signed, and nobody ever pretended that it had been signed until a few weeks ago, when a rascal from New-York, who had been authorized to sign land patents for the President, came forward and swore that he had signed it.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, who had made the majority report, closed the discussion, and urged the House to stand by the decision of the Supreme Court instead of undertaking to overrule it.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions.

The vote was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. PETERS to the resolution offered by Mr. COOK, reserving the rights of miners, settlers, and their successors, and it was rejected.

The vote was next taken on the resolution offered by Mr. COOK. It was rejected—yeas 100, nays, 104.

Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Negatived by yeas 79, nays 125.

The question recurred on the substitute offered by the minority of the Committee, for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the record of the patent to the Panoche Grande to be transcribed into the records as the same stood on the record book of the General Land Office at the time it was examined, without any mutilation or erasure whatever, so that the legal effect of the record so transcribed shall be the same as if the original record had never been interfered with or mutilated; and it authorizes and requires the President of the United States to do in the premises whatever may in his judgment be just and equitable, without regard to any action or proceeding had subsequent to the 14th of March, 1863, the date of the patent recorded.

The substitute was adopted by yeas 110, nays 91.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived—yeas 93, nays 103.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which his substitute was agreed to, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion, which is the parliamentary form of making a vote irrevocable, was agreed to—yeas 100, nays 94.

The joint resolution, BINGHAM's substitute, was then passed—yeas 95, nays 82. A motion to reconsider it was laid on the table, the House refusing to order either tellers or the yeas and nays on the vote as demanded by Mr. SARGENT, of California. Mr. SARGENT remarked that he had fought the fraud as long as he could. [Loud cries to order.]

Mr. BINGHAM retorted that the fraud was on the side represented by the gentleman from California.

Mr. SARGENT said that in his position in the matter he had faithfully represented his State.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he had represented his country.

The House then, at 5:40, adjourned.

Italian Unity—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. DIX and L. CORTI, the Italian Minister, with regard to Italian unity:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: On the occasion of the meeting held in New-York on the 12th of January, to celebrate the unity of Italy, I felt it incumbent upon me to inform the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy of that splendid manifestation of American sympathy for the Italian cause. I have now the honor of fulfilling its commands, by expressing to you its hearty appreciation of the distinguished part you took as the presiding officer of the meeting, and also in begging you to convey its sincere sentiments of gratitude to the other eminent citizens who co-operated with you in that demonstration. The profound emotions with which I read the eloquent words of congratulation pronounced in that imposing and representative assembly on an occasion so flattering to my country, only anticipated the joyful acknowledgments of the whole Italian people at this proof of the deep interest felt in them by free and powerful America. If ancient Rome implanted the seeds of civilization in the most remote portions of the Old World, the United States have certainly followed her example in regard to the New. In modern times America, like Italy, has had to pass through severe struggles to establish national unity, and history will record these analogies of deeds and aspirations between the two peoples. My country is now going through the glorious work of reconstructing herself on the same basis of civil and religious liberty. In introducing there the principles of popular education, of decentralization in administrative matters, of complete separation between Church and State, she will not fail to avail herself of the splendid examples set forth by the United States. Italy, under the auspices of the magnanimous dynasty who, with stout heart and valiant sword, has so much contributed to the emancipation of the country, has taken her place in the foremost ranks of modern civilization. Though always ready to draw the sword in defense of her own unity and independence, she will henceforth constitute one of the principal elements of peace in the concert of nations. America has understood this, and Italy responds with enthusiasm to the cordial salute sent to her across the ocean. In presenting the thanks of my Government to you, and to the citizens of New-York who so heartily responded to the call, be assured of the lively satisfaction I take in the performance of so grateful a duty.

Accept, my dear Sir, the expressions of the most distinguished consideration.

L. CORTI.

Gen. DIX, New-York.

REPLY OF GEN. DIX TO THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your favor of the 11th inst., expressing in behalf of the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy its hearty appreciation of the manifestation of American sympathy for the Italian cause, at the meeting of citizens in this City on the 12th of January last. It will be a source of sincere gratification to all who participated in the proceedings of that meeting to know that their earnest desire to see the Kingdom of Italy assume a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth, has been responded to by its Government and people in a manner so cordial and complimentary to the people of the United States. We should have been untrue to the principles of our own political system, and it would have been an ungrateful return for all the treasures we have drawn from the rich mines of Roman and Italian literature and art, if we had been indifferent to the renovation of Italy as a united nation, and to the effort she is making to place herself in the foreground as a champion of civil and religious liberty in the Eastern hemisphere. I am sure I speak the sentiments of every true-hearted American, when I say that our sympathy will accompany her in her new career, with a fervency which will be increased by every successful step in her progress.

I am, dear sir, with distinguished consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

His Excellency, L. CORTI, Minister of Italy to the United States, Washington, D. C.

The Pope's Letter to the Archbishop of Cincinnati.

The letter from Pope PIUS IX., received by Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, is as follows:

Venerable Brother, Grace and Apostolic Benediction.

We have received your most pleasing letter, dated the 5th of last December, in which you signify and profess with sincere heart and in the fullness of faith your adhesion to the Dogmatic Constitution, published in the fourth session of the Vatican Council. Your declaration of feelings of sincere devotion toward Us and Our chair of truth, is more gladly received for the reason that it completely refutes and destroys the evil reports with which certain newspapers dared to assail you. We accept with deserved praise this testimony of your faith and sacerdotal feeling, and we desire above all things that you should know that our paternal charity toward you has been not only not diminished, but greatly strengthened. And, moreover, we know full well with what feelings you regard the sacrilegious outrages which the rebellious children of the Church have committed against us and this Apostolic See; we know that in this great struggle of the Church of God, you never fail to offer the divine clemency fervent prayers in union with your flock in our behalf, and we know that you never neglect to express your zeal in defending the cause of God and justice. We, in the meantime, Venerable Brother, pray the Lord that he may always have you in His keeping, that he may enrich and fill you with the riches of His grace, and that he may guard with His constant heavenly protection the whole flock committed to your care. As the token of these heavenly gifts, and as the pledge of our special good-will for you, receive our apostolic benediction, which we lovingly grant to you, and to the whole flock over which you rule.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 11 January, 1871, of Our Pontificate the twenty-fifth.

PIUS PP. IX.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FORREST AS RICHELIEU.

Mr. FORREST played *Richelieu*, last night, at the theatre on Fourteenth-street. The house was fuller than on his first appearance in "King Lear." This may in part be imputed to a widening knowledge of the fact that the tragedian is acting with much of his ancient vigor and a great deal more than his ancient delicacy and polish; and in part to a desire to contrast his performance of *Richelieu* with that of Mr. BOOTH, which has of late attracted so much attention. Whatever their incentive, those who attended last evening were well rewarded. Mr. FORREST's *Richelieu* is a splendid piece of art. It is elaborate, yet massive; carefully finished in detail, yet grand and simple in outline. We can frankly say, too, that, in spite of some defects of exaggerated emphasis and undue prolongation of delivery, this embodiment, like the artist's *Lear*, has bettered and not deteriorated with time; and that, although thirty years have flown since it was first seen here, it is not easy to believe that it could ever have been finer than now. It is interesting at this moment to recall the first casts here of what is perhaps Lord LYTTON's best drama. The original performance of *Richelieu* in New-York took place Sept. 4, 1839. It occurred at the National Theatre, under the management of Mr. WALLACK. The following was the cast:

Richelieu	Mr. Forrest
Louis XIII	Mr. Walton
De Baradas	Mr. Jamieson
Joseph	Mr. Neafie
Julie de Mortimer	Miss Monier
De Mauprat	Mr. Wallack, Jr.
De Beringhen	Mr. Hornecastle
Francois	Mrs. W. Sefton
Marion de Lorme	Mrs. Rogers

It was supposed that Mr. VANDENHOFF, Sr., would have been the original *Richelieu* in this country, but his performance was anticipated, as we have described. Mr. VANDENHOFF subsequently appeared in the character at the Park Theatre in January, 1840, when the cast was as follows:

Richelieu	Mr. Vandenhoff
Louis XIII	Mr. Nexson
De Baradas	Mr. Richings
Joseph	Mr. Chippendale
Julie de Mortimer	Miss Vandenhoff
De Mauprat	Mr. Creswick
De Beringhen	Mr. Hield
Francois	Mr. Wheatley
Marion de Lorme	Mrs. Pritchard

That opinions widely differ touching the merits of Mr. FORREST's acting is no new story. It may be safely said, however, that there is less divergency of taste concerning his *Lear* and *Richelieu* than about some of his other performances; and it is but just to add that his latest efforts in those two parts have a strong and legitimate influence toward softening antagonistic estimates if not to render them entirely harmonious. Mr. FORREST's reading of *Richelieu* is remarkable for its firmness and intelligibility of purpose, for its singular pathos, for its often unaffected melody of elocution, and—in this point approaching his *Lear*—for its revelation, at intervals, of unmistakable subtlety of thought. Like his *Lear*, too, the part is embroidered over with those swift touches of electricity that gild and enrich the underlying fabric which might otherwise appear too weighty and sombre.

So far as the physical adaptability goes, it cannot be fairly urged that Mr. FORREST is unsuited to *Richelieu* in the dramatic aspects of the character, whatever may be said of the historical ones. BULWER LYTTON has in some ways idealized and in others modified the actual lineaments of his hero for histrionic purposes. He does not permit the Cardinal Duke to dance a Saraband to fascinate ANNE of Austria, nor does he suffer him to reveal those glimpses of malignant cruelty and ruinous spite, which, we fear, were really characteristic of the man. Dignity, intellectual force, picturesque imagination, and a leonine magnanimity are the most predominant qualities of the *Richelieu* of the dramatist, and when these are blended with the strokes of craft that are at once essential to the action, and to such a share of historic fidelity as the author has deemed expedient, a figure is brought before us at once theatrically impressive and rationally impossible. In other words no man would weave the snares prepared by *Richelieu* for his enemies, would devise with cold deliberations such pit-falls to engulf and destroy them, who would likewise roar and snap at them, and lay bare his schemes to them in bursts of profitless anger, as the playwright so often makes him do. The truth is, Lord LYTTON is no deep sounder of human nature, no profound annalist of passions and motives. He is an adept in the construction of glittering common-place and imposing but shallow antithesis. His philosophy is specious and showy, but not more to be trusted than the first bright frail ice of Winter; and the heroes he holds up for admiration, whether in novel or play, are usually much more deserving of the tread-mill.

Our immediate business is, however, to judge the tragedian, not the dramatist; and, although the part was written for MACREADY, we doubt if either he or any one else has ever struck out from *Richelieu* more glowing sparks of inspiration than Mr. FORREST. Blemishes there are in it; but the beauties far outweigh them. Times change and seasons fade, and the taste of the public is proverbially fickle. But in dealing with art we have no right to defer to fashion or to prejudice, and only stand justified in the expression of convictions as they may be shaped and guided by unchanging laws. So far as the records furnish us with a notion of the man, *Du Plessis*, the actor of last night, hardly comports with it; but for the character of *Richelieu* as presented by the dramatist, if not by history, Mr. FORREST is certainly well adapted. His voice is as flexible and musical and sonorous as ever; and consequently the shafts of irony, the easy cadences of soliloquy and the fiery bursts of anger called for by the text are entirely within his means. Nor is the pleasure of the listener marred by the constant evidence of laborious effort. He feels that, whatever criticism may find in the performance to object to in other respects, the artist is thoroughly able to "ride on the tempest and direct the storm" of vocal exertion in the whole range of its gamut and stress. Thus, on the approach of the great climaxes of the play, such as the terrific anathema in the fourth act, or the subsequent defiance of *Baradas*, no fear is felt that the strength of the actor will give out, or that he will in any way fall short of the exigencies of the occasion. We can imagine a *Richelieu* more poetical, more ideal, more French than that of Mr. FORREST, but we cannot well conceive one more full of dramatic passion, of sustained power, or of the mysterious magnetism that takes captive and sways at will the average human imagination.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The bill last evening at Wallack's was of the dainty and gossamer sort that now and again so gracefully relieves the alternation of old comedies and more elaborate modern plays. "A Morning Call" requires but two characters; but they must be of the choicest stamp, and, moreover, thoroughly at ease with their audience. Mr. WALLACK and Miss HENRIQUES in the "Morning Call" toss the gilded shuttlecock of elegant repartee with a grace born of native tact and refinement. Such qualities alone can give fitting life to such a dialogue; and they were abundantly manifest. The little piece was, in a word, delightfully acted. Less praise can hardly be rendered to the longer comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game," that followed. Showers of laughter and of cordial plaudits often interrupted both pieces. Mr. WALLACK is acting this season with a wealth of spirit and versatility that is making him more popular than ever. These qualities are not, however, displayed at the cost of that brief artistic development—which, in a comedian of Mr. WALLACK's rank, we look to find. They rather go hand in hand with it and show in a highly-enjoyable fashion that the best art may be and is compatible with the broader and more tangible elements that conquer popular applause. The bill of last night will be repeated on Thursday. It will satisfy the most exacting connoisseurs and warrant, we are confident, that closer examination we shall endeavor hereafter to afford it.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The combined influence of music, charity and fashion, with a general desire to behold the first efforts of a debutante attracted to the Academy of Music, last evening, a very large and brilliant audience. "Il Trovatore" was given in aid of "The Samaritan Home," under these agreeable and unusual circumstances, and with a degree of success that entertainments which we might term sporadic do not often attain to. As effective a representation of the work, as might reasonably be expected, has not been enjoyed of late years, and was of course not to have been awaited last night. Perhaps no greater compliment can be paid to the appreciativeness of assemblages here than a mention of the fact that they will overlook, in their admiration of the score, a disregard of scenery, costume and accessories, making ninety-nine performances out of every hundred bear a semblance of rehearsals. A more desolate picture than the vast stage of the Academy offers during the rendering of an opera is not readily brought before the eye. The indifference of the public to this, and its undiminished willingness to bestow attention upon recitals of Italian opera conspicuously or even moderately good in other respects does it a credit which few Continental audiences could claim. There was a particularly strong reason yesterday for the national disregard of details, for as we have noted already, "Il Trovatore" was exceedingly well executed. After recording a word of censure for the two choruses behind the scenes, it can be said without flattery that the interpretation of the whole opera was accomplished with much smoothness and a very fair share of impressiveness wrought at the familiar points. Miss PAULINE NININGER sang *Leonora*, and Signor LEONI was *Maurice*. Both performers are amateurs, but we are inclined to tax Signor LEONI with an amount of experience, making the distinction asked less needed than it often is. Signor LEONI, besides, has been heard to advantage in the concert-room already. Miss NININGER's appearance on the Italian stage was also her first in public. She is a pupil of Signor ALBITES, whose valued tuition, by the showing of last night, has had for its object the development of a sympathetic, equable and extended soprano voice, with high notes of especial richness and power. Miss NININGER's execution is facile, and had not stage-terror of the most perceptible order prevented a full display of her powers, her delivery of the "Di Tale Amor" would have enabled one at the very outset to arrive at an estimate of her merit. In the after scenes, the cordial recognition her endeavors had from the first relieved the lady of much of her embarrassment. The finale of the first act profited sufficiently by the soprano's share of it, and so did the closing bars of the second. But the adagio in the fourth supplied the most satisfying evidence not only of the rare vocal fitness of Miss NININGER for the career she seems to have chosen, but of the results of well-directed studies. She rendered magnificently the air beginning "D'amor Sull 'ali Rosee," the tremolos, the downward run and the cadenza being sung with a finish and an expressiveness of the highest order. The duet with the Count was capitally done also, and the impassioned scene with the troubadour in the dungeon only lacked, to be as striking as it ought to be, the self-confidence of a more time-tried artist. We do not believe ourselves called upon to deal harshly with the qualities of Miss NININGER as an actress. She certainly did not paint the *inamorata* of *Manrico* in the pale colors, even, we have been accustomed to look upon. We can hardly, however, quarrel with a young newcomer who, on her earliest presentation to a numerous and critical gathering, displays the gift of a fine voice, and acquirements which are unfrequently discerned at a corresponding period in a singer's artistic life. Miss NININGER was recalled at the end of the entertainment, and this acknowledgment sealed an undoubted success. Signor LEONI's work did not awake, possibly, as much interest as that of the lady, but it had abundant evidence of approval. Signor LEONI's voice, in volume and in timbre, is equal to any demand, and his method of using it indicates careful training. He sang *Manrico* with a great deal of expressiveness, and with an ease in utterance and demeanor quite at variance with the exaggeration and awkwardness of most amateurs. The remarkably dramatic portrayal of *Azucena* by Mme. GAZZANIGA-ALBITES has already been written of here. Her personation of the gypsy, yesterday, exceeded that already noticed in pathos and vigor, and the eminent singer's triumph culminated with the duet with *Manrico*, commencing "Si la Stanchezza." Signor REINA, as *Count de Luna*, repeated a very praiseworthy performance, which has also been alluded to in these columns recently. The mishaps for which the choruses are responsible were referred to above. It only remains to add that Herr CARL BERGMANN conducted with precision, and that if Signor ALBITES modestly stood in the background, he is none the less to be remembered as having prepared a very pleasing and, in all respects, a very renumerative entertainment.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The second concert given by the Church Music Association this season occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. The final rehearsal was attended, yesterday, by an audience that crowded the place.

ANSCHUETZ MEMORIAL CONCERT.

There was quite an assemblage of our best resident musical talent on Sunday evening at Steinway Hall, collected, either as executants or as listeners, to honor the memory of their departed comrade, CARL ANSCHUETZ. When so many volunteer it is extremely difficult to construct a programme which is not a mere string of heterogeneous and mutually-destructive solos; but the difficulty was fairly surmounted in this case, and the result was highly creditable to the artists, and satisfactory to the audience assembled. Mr. S. P. WARREN played on the organ the overture to "Athalie," and Mme. BISHOP sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," a selection from HANDEL, than which nothing could be more appropriate to a Sunday evening and a memorial concert. Messrs. POZNANSKY and BERGNER executed solos on their respective instruments, marked by their usual ability and taste, and Mr. S. B. MILLS and his pupil, Miss MANZOCCHI, played a brilliant duet on two grand piano-fortes on themes from WEBER's operas. It is noticeable that Italian operatic music written for the voice always suffers when rendered by any instruments whatever; it is and must remain purely vocal; but German operatic music, especially that of WEBER, seems as if it had been written for the piano-forte. The recitation of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH gave an element of great dignity to the evening's performance. Even on those imperfectly acquainted with her language, the beauty and modulation of her voice, the wonderful variety and cadences of her sentences, and the deep earnestness of her intense, yet restrained feeling, make a profound impression. Needless to say that ULAND's poetry came with a fuller meaning from such lips. We will hope that the excellent preservation of Mme. BISHOP's voice, and the power over an audience which she still retains, may induce some of our young singers to follow her example, and by patient study and laborious practice develop and maintain gifts which are sometimes recklessly squandered in a few years. We can think of no singer living who could do greater justice than she to "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and her "Home, Sweet Home" is, in its way, absolutely perfect. The rest of the programme was in keeping with the numbers we have noted.

The Fatal Fire in Brooklyn.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of MARCUS STEIN, who lost his life by the fire that occurred in Fulton-street, on Thursday last, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering the following verdict: We find that MARCUS STEIN came to his death from the effects of fire at No. 183 Fulton-street, on Feb. 16, 1871, and the jury are unable to determine from the evidence as to the cause of said fire. And the jury further find that JANE ANN DUNN is deserving of the highest commendation for rescuing the children of Mrs. WEINBURG from the fire, and for her heroic endeavors to save the life of MARCUS STEIN, deceased.

THAT "VAMPIRE" AGAIN.

Dangers of Williamsburg Society—The Life of a Poor German Tailor in Peril.

On Sunday afternoon, WILHELM SCHULTZ, a German tailor, thirty-eight years of age, left his boarding-house, No. [illegible] Bowery, New-York, to look for a person in the neighborhood of North Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg, to whom he had been recommended for a job. Having arrived in that classic neighborhood, he stopped for a few moments to observe the *gamins* enjoying their Winter sports, and after a time they treated him to a volley of snow-balls, just as they treat every stranger with a clean face who has the temerity to visit that locality. Not liking this treatment, the poor stranger ran away, when the cry of "The stabber!" "The stabber!" was raised, and a score or two of urchins pursued him. A very efficient policeman also hearing the cry joined in the chase, and finally succeeded in running down the poor terrified tailor. On his route to the Fourth-street Station-house, the excited officer notified all whom he met that he had the original "vampire" in his custody, and this induced a crowd of persons to follow him. Hence the exciting story of the capture of the Williamsburg "vampire," with embellishments. This is the second "vampire" that this indefatigable officer has captured since a reward of $250 was offered by the city authorities.

It is painfully evident to all reflecting men that if this kind of thing is much longer kept up by the Press and Police that they will have the blood of some innocent person to answer for, as the ignorant and incredulous are terribly excited.

Internal Revenue Returns—Second District.

The following are the revenue returns made in the Second Assessor's District for January:

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, interest on bonds at $6,545 at 2½ per cent	$163 62
BANKS.	
Mechanics' and Traders', capital	$100,000 00
Mechanics' and Traders', deposits	215,200 00
GAS COMPANIES.	Feet.
Citizens' Gas-light Company	12,104,600
Flatbush Gas Company	656,217
Union Gas-light Company, East New-York	237,700
Williamsburg Gas-light Company	8,839,300

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received, among other new publications, *The Argosy, St. Pauls, Belgravia, Good Words, Once a Week, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, London Society*, and *The Milliner and Dressmaker*. Mr. BRENTANO now has the newest journals and magazines, and also a number of books recently imported of great interest. His store will well repay a visit.

The Recent Great Fire at Tioga.

HERRING'S SAFES!!

TIOGA, Penn., Feb. 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York;

GENTS: We purchased one of your HERRING'S Patent Safes in 1857. It passed through our recent fire Feb. 9, 1871. Our building was large, and burned with great heat. We got the safe partly out; it stood on the back porch of our store. It encountered the he fire of our store, and at the same time the wind blew the flames of adjoining store-house upon it. It withstood a severe fire. Our books and papers are in a perfect state of preservation; only the back edge of the binding is somewhat crisped by the steam from the fire-proof filling. The flames came upon the safe with such intensity that the brass handles of the safe were melted.

Yours,
T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

ANOTHER.

F. E. SMITH'S LAW OFFICE,
TIOGA, Penn., Feb. 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: I have a Herring Safe; it was moved out and stood at the front door of my office in the fire at Tioga, Penn., Feb. 9, 1871. My office was stone, with tin roof, and the fire burst out at the door upon the safe in a stream like that from a blow-pipe. On opening the safe I found that the papers were all safe and sound, and the varnish upon the wood-work not even scorched or blistered. My idea is that it was subjected to greater heat than if it had remained in the building. The whole inside of the building, finished with hard wood, burned out before the roof fell, and the fire escaped at the door and windows in streams.

Yours truly,
F. E. SMITH.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

NEWCOMB—HARRIS.—On Thursday, 16th inst., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, OBADIAH NEWCOMB, M. D., to FANNIE J., daughter of the late Thomas Harris, all of New-York.

WALLACE—WYMAN.—In Philadelphia Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871, by Rev. S. W. Dana, W. HENRY WALLACE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY S. WYMAN, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOYNTON.—At Passaic, N. J., Feb. 19, HOWARD A., aged 16 years.

Funeral Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10½, at First Reformed Church.

BRIGGS.—At Mott Haven, Saturday morning, Feb. 18, ELSIE CRANE BRIGGS, daughter of Capt. George Briggs, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her father's residence, Grove-st., Mott Haven, this day, (Tuesday,) 21st inst., at 3½ P. M. Cars leave 26th-st. (Harlem Railroad) at 2½ P. M.

CORNELL.—At Catskill, N. Y., on sixth Day, (Friday,) Feb. 17, MARY, widow of Elijah Cornell, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Samuel M. Cornell, Catskill, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCHILL.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, ETHEL, infant daughter of William and Sarah J. Churchill, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 169 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGHTY.—Friday, Feb. 17, CECILIA M., wife of Samuel H. Doughty, in her 44th year.

Funeral from her late residence, South Nyack, Tuesday, 21st, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mansfield-avenue Station on the arrival of the 9½ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives invited.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, No. 253 West 42d-st., Mrs. HANNAH DAVIS, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, and the managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services from the above institution, this Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FAIRMAN.—On the 17th February, at Bloomfield, N. J., EMELINE B. FAIRMAN, widow of Elizur Fairman, aged 67 years.

☞ Cooperstown, N. Y., and Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

FISH.—Died at Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 18, in the 68th year of his age, PAUL J. FISH, Esq., formerly of Williamsburg.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1½ P. M.

HORTON.—On Sabbath, Feb. 19, JONATHAN B. HORTON, late Missionary of the Seventh Ward, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYDOCK.—At Rahway, N. J., on First Day, 19th February, HENRY W. HAYDOCK, aged 71 years.

Funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Fourth Day morning, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-street at 9¼ and 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 20, CHARLES JOHNSON, in the 7[illegible]th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence.

JENNINGS.—At Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 17, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Isaac and Mary E. Jennings, aged 12 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M.

LYONS.—Feb. 19, WILLIAM LYONS, in his 60th year.

Relatives and friends, also New-York Praying Band Association, S. Halsted, leader, and Americus Lodge, No. 535, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10 A. M., from the Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., without further notice.

MONK.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, in the 30th year of her age, MARY ANGELA, daughter of George Starr and wife of Wm. W. Monk.

Funeral on Thursday, 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Van Nest place.

POLLOCK.—On Monday evening, Feb. 20, at his residence, No. 226 West 53d-st., SAMUEL POLLOCK.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

RYERSON.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1871, EDNA, only daughter of George W. and Sarah D. B. Ryerson, aged 1[illegible] months and 13 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 13[illegible] East 127th-st., on Tuesday, the 21st, at 2 P. M.

SNOOK.—Feb. 17, MARY S. SNOOK, widow of James Snook, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John B. Snook, and son-in-law, Wm. T. Doremus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John B. Snook, No. 153 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMPSON.—In this City, second month, 19th, SARAH T., wife of Alden Sampson.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 305 West 22d-st., on Fifth day, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

STEBBINS.—Feb. 20, 1871, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on Monday morning, at 1½ o'clock, MARY S. STEBBINS.

Funeral from her late residence, Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 19, in the 29th year of his age, E. HERMAN SMITH, M. D., of St. Paul, Minn., and son of the late Theophilus Smith, of New-Canaan.

His funeral will be attended at the Congregational church in New-Canaan, on Wednesday, 22d, at 2½ P. M.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, at Peekskill, Saturday evening, Feb. 18, SARAH F., daughter of the late James Taylor.

Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock.

THORNE.—On Monday, Feb. 20, ADELAIDE BECKWITH, wife of G. Winthrop Thorne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, the 18th, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Charles W. Taylor and daughter of John McIntyre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 230 East 36th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

WATERBURY.—At Darien, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 18, JOHN WATERBURY, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Luke's Church, Darien, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. The New-Haven Railroad train leaving 27th-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M. will be met by carriages at Noroton Station.

WALLACE.—On Monday, Feb. 20, JENNIE ABBOTT, wife of William Wallace, and eldest daughter of Sarah M. and the late Samuel Abbott, aged 27 years.

Friends of the relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 220 West 53d-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 12 M.

WESTERVELT.—Feb. 19, of consumption, Miss KATE WESTERVELT, only daughter of Catharine B. Westervelt, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family and those of her grandfather, Garrett Oldis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Feb. 22, 1871.

WHITEHORN.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., of brain fever, THEOPHILUS WHITEHORN, aged 30 years, a native of London, England.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Van Pelt-av., Elm Park, Staten Island, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER.—The Society will meet at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the 139th anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.

By order HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 6½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY—DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 2 East 20th-st., extract teeth under gas—$1 first tooth, 50 cents each additional, and insert Rubber sets at $10; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Superior plugging—terms low.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

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UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The special Committee for examining the rolls of the District Associations will meet for that purpose at head-quarters, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend and be heard.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman Committee.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Feb. 21, 1871: Nos. 58½, 83, 105, 107, 138, 142, 143, 147.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.
——Hatch vs. Puegnet.
311—(R. C.) Jaeger vs. Kelly.
279—(Old) Bleecker vs. Fordham.
225—(R. C.) Coulter vs. B'd of Education.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
35—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.
289½—Woodward Pump Mfg. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.

Nos.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.
21—Steadman vs. W. Trans. Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
95—First Nat. B'k Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
85—Corbett vs. Levy.
19—Lester vs. N.Y. Guarantee and Ind. Co.
101—Emberson vs. Wicks.
103—Watson vs. Kelly.
51—Engler vs. C. and A. R. R. Co.
31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
97—Dever vs. Syms.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
37—Boyle vs. Manice.
110—Luling vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
34—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.
133—Dennis vs. Billings.
136—Seibecker vs. Levy.
138—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
146—Maen vs. Lawrence.
148—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. McEntee.
149—Williams vs. Anthony.
151—Houet vs. Neusbaum.
154—Strew vs. Frisbie.
156—Hume vs. Beare.

Nos.
159—Sickles vs. McClelland.
160—M. V. Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Meyer.
161—McMulkin vs. Bates.
162—Myres vs. Myres.
163—Pogue vs. Balch.
164—Davis vs. Balch.
165—Faber vs. Hovey.
166—Harring vs. Stevenson.
167—Ross vs. Butt.
168—Campbell vs. Levy.
169—Kuhn vs. Brown.
170—Spring vs. Hubbard.
171—Chase vs. Vreeland.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
80—Marshall vs. MacGregor.

Nos.
81—Marshall vs. MacGregor.

The call commences at No. 100—Willis vs. Fulton.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
49—Reimheimer vs. C. P., N. and E. R.R.R.Co.
645—Aulman vs. Same.
660—Roe vs. Finnegan.
569—Foster vs. Henry.
543—Patzer vs. Frank.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
551—Andrews vs. Crawford.
642—Cobanks vs. Wells.

Nos.
648—Haight vs. Mead.
762—Rodh vs. Aikers.
657—McDonald vs. Evening Tel. Ass.
665—Holyoke Machine Co. vs. Erkenbach.
679—O'Reilly vs. McNam.
17—Pokhamus vs. Garritsee.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

EQUITY CAUSES.

Nos.
4—Fitch vs. Smith.
33—Laidlaw vs. Gilmore.
34—Ellis vs. Same.

Nos.
35—Borger vs. Thornton.
60—Myers vs. De Mier.

In consequence of repairs to the Room, Common Pleas, Part I., will be adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5033—Reynolds vs. Wright.
5084—Rogers vs. Jorden.
5104—Reid vs. Kearney.
5146—Feely vs. Healy.
5147—Same vs. Same.
5148—Kelly vs. Mooney.
5446—Schmersahl vs. Damman.
5665—Archer vs. Duryea.

Nos.
5149—Dubey vs. Morgan.
5178—Gardiner vs. Cooke.
5179—Burke vs. O'Connell.
5181—Waldron vs. Cohen.
5182—Fillette vs. Case.
5618—Rohdenberg vs. Leopold.
——Hoffman vs. Hernstein
——Stoman vs. Houland.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4944—Halle vs. Koerpel.
5166—Creuts vs. Kruger.
4869—Lewis vs. Bulkley.
4878—Fisher vs. Zerbst.
4879—Legraine vs. Dodd.
4996—Meyer vs. Giles.
5175—Goodwin vs. Lowenberg.
3177—Talbot vs. Nye.
4020—Bell vs. Franklin.
3020½—Same vs. Same.
4871—Monteith vs. Bucking.

Nos.
4868—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
4946—Byrne vs. O'Keefe.
4992—Luendell vs. Woodhull.
5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
5048—Browning vs. Bernstein.
5137—Corbett vs. Banfield.
5161—Fleetwood vs. C. P., N. & E. R.R.R.Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Richard N. Rice; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Charles Irwin; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Armstrong; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Frederick C. Lewis; embezzlement.
5—The People vs. Daniel McAuliffe; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Christian Wuest; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Peter Oakes and Daniel Brown; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John White and John Loftus; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. George Wilson; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. James Walsh; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Peter Maxwell; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Merklee vs. Thatcher: order settled.

Learned vs. Ryder; order settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

Annie Appleby vs. Remsen Appleby; reference ordered to ascertain and report the proper sum to be allowed as temporary alimony, and for counsel fee in this case. Order to be settled on notice.

Rosalie Gill vs. Owen A. Gill; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Joseph H. Roe vs. Louisa Roe; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Cobanks vs. Wells: default set aside on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion; judgment, if entered, to stand as security; order to be settled on notice.

Judd vs. Boyd; order refused.

The People et al. vs. J. E. Ireland; order settled.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger; referred back to referee to examine the defendant and plaintiff, and such other parties or persons as the parties to this action may name or present, as to the property, pecuniary condition and debts of the defendant.

By Judge Barnard.

Mayers vs. Garrison Mining Company; motion denied.

Billings vs. Meigs et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Theodore Jarvey et al. vs. Henry Hart et al.; motion for receiver denied, default set aside. &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB 20.

By Judge Freedman.

James Rowe vs. Salmon S. Stevens; order granted.

The Bank of New-York vs. Thomas Lynch; motion denied with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

B. S. Chamberlain vs. Sarah S. Gregory; demurrer overruled with leave to defendants to answer upon payment of costs.

Richard Thiels et al. vs. James O'Brien et al.; the complaint is dismissed with costs to the defendant, but no extra allowance.

Moses Goldstein vs. The Grocers' Fire Insurance Company; Peter Fullmer vs. Bernard Clark; Nicholas Conner vs. C. Taylor; John Ross vs. Loreng Weiker; orders granted.

William H. Wilkins vs. William E. Earle et al.; motion denied.

Sarah A. Beecher vs. Mark J. Bendall; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Rosa E. Rainsford vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; memoranda for counsel as to settlement of case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Robinson.

Marx vs. Cromwell; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Ochs vs. Leland et al.; ordered on short calendar for Friday, 24th February.

Wood vs. Murray; order denied—suit is not for fine or penalty.

Lockwood vs. Biggs; affidavit don't state value of property converted.

Norton vs. Redington et al.; motion for reargument denied.

McDonald vs. Titus; motion denied, with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 6.—*Farrington vs. Saunders.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Tennessee.—This was the case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax recently argued. The Court below affirmed its constitutionality. Mr. Justice NELSON now announced affirmance of that judgment by a divided Court.

No. 210.—*Steinbach vs. Stewart et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This was a controversy concerning a Mexican title to lands in California, the issue being principally of fact. The Court below sustained the title of the defendants, and this Court affirms that judgment. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 300.—*Sturgis et al vs. Draper et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover an ad valorem tax on a quantity of indigo imported by Sturgis & Co., in 1865; exacted by the Collector of the Port of New-York and paid under protest. The Court below held the tax to have been legally exacted, and this Court affirms the judgment, holding that by a proper construction of the statutes on the subject, no other conclusion can be reached. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 13.—*Miller vs. McKenzie.*—Error to the District Court for Mississippi.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice NELSON.

No. 205.—*John Blyen and George Kennard vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—The plaintiffs in error were arrested and committed by a Magistrate of the State of Kentucky, for the murder of Lucy Armstrong, a colored woman, of Lewis County, of that State, in October, 1868. Pending their trial by the State authorities, they were indicted by the Federal Circuit Court, under the "Civil Rights act" of April, 1866, which gives the Federal Courts jurisdiction of cases, civil or criminal, involving questions of personal right, under the first section of that act. The party murdered was colored, and various witnesses of the crime were also persons of color, and, by law of the State, disqualified to testify against whites. In the Federal Courts colored witnesses were allowed to testify, and the accused were convicted. Motion was made in arrest of judgment upon certain technical grounds, and upon the further ground that the act under which the Court assumed jurisdiction was unconstitutional. The Court overruled the motion and sustained the act, holding it to be constitutional in all its provisions. The case is brought here, the State of Kentucky being represented by counsel specially to maintain the unconstitutionality of the act, and it is contended that there is no warrant for the act in the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, under which clause it is sustained. That amendment reads: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The first section of the amendment simply abolished slavery wherever it then existed in the United States, and erected a constitutional barrier against its continuance or renewal, and this only. The second section grants to Congress the power to enforce the first section by proper legislation, and that is simply authority to enforce the abolition of slavery by suitable legislation; to pass such acts as would insure that no human creature within the United States should be held in slavery or involuntary servitude by another. Under such a grant of power and for such a purpose only Congress undertakes to regulate the laws of contract within the States by declaring who shall have the right to make and enforce contracts; to prescribe the rules regulating the right of action, so far as to declare who shall be parties to suits; to take control of the laws of evidence so far as to declare who shall be witnesses; to control the laws of inheritance, purchasing, selling, holding and conveying real and personal property; to regulate the matters of punishment, pains and penalties; to exercise the novel and startling right to punish a State Judge by sentence before a Federal Judge to fine and imprisonment for any error or mistake by the State Judge, within the opinion of the Federal Judge, whereby any inhabitant of a State or Territory is deprived of any of the rights protected or secured by the act in question; and to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law. It is insisted that all these matters, provided for in the various sections of the act, are foreign to the scope and meaning of the Thirteenth Amendment, and that the enforcement of none of the rights declared by this act is necessary " or appropriate " to prevent the existence of slavery.

On the part of the Government it is urged that the powers of government are never construed strictly, but, on the contrary, liberally, to effectuate the ends of government; and it is intimated that the theory of the act is that a class of citizens cannot be denied some or all of the fundamental rights declared in the first section of the act and yet be free. At the time of the adoption of the amendment it was everywhere conceded that the right enumerated in the section of the act belonged to those who were formerly slaves, and in the enlightened judgment of mankind such rights were essential to their full and perfect freedom. A denial of civil right is incidental to slavery. In the slave States, prior to the adoption of the amendment, it had been deemed essential to the preservation of slavery that none of that race should be admitted to testify in the Courts in causes affecting the white race. The denial of all the rights enumerated in this act had no other foundation than in the policy which made everything affecting the colored race subservient to slavery. The denial of the right to testify was also in the interest of the master. Such disabilities are incompatible with the condition of freedom; and the effect of the act was to remove them, and thus dispose of and abolish a necessary incident of slavery, and the real bulwark of the institution when existing.

Isaac Caldwell for the State of Kentucky; B. H. Bristow, Solicitor-General, for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PARTIALITY OF A BANKRUPT FOR HIS BROTHER.

In the matter of James O'Halloran.—In this case Wallace & Hollingshead, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, filed a petition to adjudge O'Halloran a bankrupt. A jury trial was demanded, and it appeared in evidence that Wallace & Hollingshead held an over-due note of the bankrupt for some $1,400. It also transpired that the bankrupt in January last gave a demand note to his brother Patrick, (who worked for him,) for $4,700; that in a few days thereafter Patrick sued the bankrupt in the Superior Court on the note and obtained a judgment, and that an execution was issued on the judgment, and under it the Sheriff levied on two stores of O'Halloran, in Tenth-avenue. The bankrupt testified that he owed Claflin & Co., Neely & Co., and others, but he was quite certain he did not intend to prefer Patrick above his other creditors. The jury found a verdict adjudging him a bankrupt.

Royal S. Crane for petitioning creditors; N. Hill Fowler and A. H. Reavy for the bankrupt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Barnard.

JUDGE BARNARD DISCOURAGES VEXATIOUS SUITS BY AN EXTRA ALLOWANCE OF $10,000.

Thomas M. Tyng vs. Matthew Baird et al.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit to recover $330,000, claimed to be due him from the defendants as commissions on the sale of locomotives on their account during a period of two years. This sum was in addition to $30,000 paid to plaintiff for similar services during the same period. The case was referred to Theron R. Strong, who, on the testimony of the plaintiff himself, rendered judgment against him. The report of the referee having been confirmed, the case now comes up on a motion, on behalf of defendants, for an extra allowance. Judge BARNARD, in granting the motion, said he was inclined to discourage these vexatious suits whenever they came before him. It appeared in this case, he continued, that the plaintiff, an attorney, who ought to have known whether he had a good cause of action or not, had brought this action for $330,000, and on his own testimony judgment was rendered against him. It seemed clear that the action must have been without foundation, and, therefore, vexatious. He would give an extra allowance of $10,000.

Cram & Robinson and M. Buckley for motion; Hiram Andrews opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ALLEGED MISCOUNT OF BANK DEPOSITS.

Aaron Asher vs. The National Park Bank of of New-York.—The plaintiff in this action claims that on the 25th of April last, he deposited $5,050 with the defendant and got credit for the same in his book. On the following morning he received notice that the deposit was short $1,000, and when he subsequently drew his check against the amount, payment was refused. Plaintiff and another party testified to the amount being $5,050. On the part of defendant it was testified to that Asher left the bank without waiting to have his money counted, the amount having been previously entered on his book according to his representations on the deposit ticket.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Bright and Flanagan for plaintiff; Gen. Barlow for defendant.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of some alterations in the way of painting up, and rendering more commodious the room in which the business of Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas is transacted, Judge LOEW, yesterday, adjourned for the term. Causes noticed for the present term will go over until the March Term, when Judge LOEW will again preside.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

INJURIES BY FALLING INTO AN EXCAVATION.

Samuel D. Horton vs. Patrick McDonald.—The plaintiff brings this action against the defendant to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the former through the alleged carelessness of the latter or his servants. It appears that about one year ago the defendant was altering a house in Carroll-place, (Bleecker-street,) by turning the basement into a store. For this purpose, a large and deep excavation, some ten feet deep, was made adjoining the sidewalk, on which the earth and stones were thrown up, thus narrowing the walk by one-half. Plaintiff claims that on the evening of the accident, just about dusk, he was passing this place on his way home, and meeting a boy he attempted to turn a little to the right, and in doing so he stepped into a small excavation, and was thence thrown head foremost into the deep excavation, whereby he sustained injuries which caused him to be laid up during five months, and from which he still suffers. It was further proved that there were neither lights nor protection at the excavation at the time of the accident. The plaintiff claims $3,000 damages.

The case is still on.

W. P. Prentiss for plaintiff; Morris for defendant.

Preparing for Capt. Grindle's Trial.

Capt. JOSIAH L. GRINDLE, owner and head officer of the ship *Old Colony*, was arrested on a bench warrant by Deputy-marshal CROWLEY, yesterday, on the old charge of cruel treatment toward RAYMOND RAU and FRANCO FRANK, seamen on his vessel. The particulars of the alleged cruelty were given during the examination before Commissioner SHIELDS some time ago, and excited considerable attention at the time. Capt. GRINDLE gave bail in $6,000 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for trial. His brother, Dr. GRINDLE, and Messrs. SYLVAN D. HAZER and FRANK E. WALSH became his bondsmen.

CORONERS' CASES.

A Suicide—Sudden Deaths—Infanticide—The Gallagher Case Closed.

The Coroners were notified yesterday to hold inquests in the following cases: On the body of an infant found wrapped in a cloth under Pier No. 42 North River; Mrs. MARY FLOGEN, at No. 130 Mulberry-street, cancer in the breast; FILLIEN BARTHE, aged fifteen months, lung disease, at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; MARCELINA VALENTINE, aged ten months, No. 56 Grand-street, natural causes, no physician in attendance; JAMES GALLAGHER, aged 65 years, at No. 44 Sheriff-street, sudden death; Mrs. JANE MURLAY, sudden death, No. 9 Mulberry-street; ELLEN RIDNEY, aged six weeks, at No. 70 Vandam-street, suffocated in bed; CATHARINE SCHMIDT, aged fifty-six years, at No. 17 Mott-street, sudden death; FREDERICK HOFFMAN, aged forty-seven, No. 376½ Eighth-street, committed suicide, in consequence of rheumatism in the head. He locked the door of his apartment, while his wife was gone for a physician, and tying a rope round his neck and to the door-knob, knelt down in such a position as to strangle himself. JONATHAN B. HORTON, aged seventy-eight years, died suddenly at No. 262 Henry-street. Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, in the case of THOMAS CONNOLLY, who died on the 14th inst. at Bellevue Hospital, of injuries sustained Dec. 20, by the fall of an awning. The deceased kept a shirt-store at No. 53 Canal-street, and while passing under a wooden awning at the corner of Orchard and Canal streets, was struck by it as it fell. Officer DIXON, of the Tenth Precinct, stated that he had ascertained that a few days before the accident a fire-escape had been put up on the building, when one of the rafters that supported the awning had given way. The landlord had neglected to have it repaired, thereby rendering it quite unsafe. When the awning fell it struck Mr. CONNOLLY on the small of the back, and knocking him down, crushed both legs. The case has not been concluded for want of further evidence. Coroner YOUNG concluded his investigation, yesterday, in the case of JAS. GALLAGHER, the Boulevarde Hotel ostler, whose death had been the subject of suspicion. JAS. LEWIS, the bar-keeper, testified that he saw the deceased, in an intoxicated condition on the 7th inst., fall on the ice in front of the hotel, which produced the fracture of the skull. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of accidental death, the result of a fall.

Eighteen Times Stabbed—A Jealous Husband's Attempted Murder.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, SAMUEL MURRAY, a colored man, was charged with a desperate attempt to murder SARAH VANDEERE, his divorced wife. It appeared that some years since the prisoner and SARAH were married in this City, but though their relations appeared affectionate and tender the seed of discord gradually crept in and culminated in their separation. Since then MURRAY made repeated efforts to restore harmony and good feeling between himself and SARAH, but the latter remaining obdurate, and in the meantime stories of her infidelity having reached his ears he vowed to kill her at sight. On the 6th of January, when passing through Green-street they suddenly met, and MURRAY, desperate with jealousy, stabbed her eighteen times in the face and chest. In an almost hopeless condition she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and until yesterday was unable to attend in Court to prosecute. The prisoner was held for trial. MURRAY has already been twice to State Prison, once for a period of ten years for stabbing an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, and second term of seven years for cutting a former lover with a razor.

The Brooklyn Aldermen—Veto Message from the Mayor.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to increase their force by the addition of one hook and ladder company, and three steam-engines, with the buildings, &c., necessary for their accommodation. The petition of the Union Gas-light Company for permission to make gas and lay mains through all the streets of the City was denied, on the ground that the Company gives no security either for success or permanency, while the streets would be greatly damaged by the work of laying the pipes. The petition of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, however, for permission to make gas and lay pipes through any or all of the streets of the City was granted.

Suing for Bankrupts' Salaries—Question Under the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, the lawyer, as assignee in bankruptcy of the creditors of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts, brought a suit in the United States District Court against HENRY A. CASEY to recover the amount of salaries due from him to the bankrupts. The defense held that the suit was barred by the Bankruptcy act because it had not been commenced within two years after the cause of action had occurred. Yesterday Judge BLATCHFORD decided, however, that the debts in question were not barred, and rendered judgment for the assignee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale expected to take place at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 20,)—a Supreme Court sale by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE of the premises known as No. 708 Broadway, north of Fourth-street—was adjourned until Monday next, the 27th inst., when it was announced that the auction would positively come off. The postponement is owing to a family affliction, affecting the referee under whose direction the transaction was to have been effected. The only other business transacted at the Exchange yesterday was a sale by JAMES M. MILLER of 1,150 shares of the Ordenreid Coal Mining Company's stock, sold for $5 per share. To-day gives promise of considerable activity, the sales projected being numerous. A full list of such as are to take place was published yesterday, with the location of property offered stated, &c. The auctioneers engaged today at the Exchange in this City, are Muller, Wilkins & Co., James M. Miller, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., and Roberts & McGuire, while J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, will dispose of property located in that city.

The recent private sale of two full-sized City lots located on the south side of Sixty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, is reported. They brought $15,500, cash, each. The sale was made by Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

ANOTHER BATCH OF CHEAP HOUSES for sale by WARD & OGDEN:

West 42d-st., near 8th-av., brown stone, high stoop, 18.9x50x100, elegantly frescoed, with all improvements	$17,000
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., brick, high stoop, 21x50x100, all conveniences	18,000
Madison-av., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, with bay window, hardwood trimmings	26,000
East 124th-st., near 3d-av., brown stone, high stoop, 21x44x100, frescoed, with all improvements	16,000
West 50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, Columbia College lease, 21x55x100	23,000
West 51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x50x100, hardwood trimming, Columbia College lease	25,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., three story, brick and brown stone, 32.6x40, bay windows, all improvements, in fee	30,000

Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st st.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last Summer; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56; lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop, 21.6x55x98.9, on East 37th-st., a first-class dwelling; good order; possession at once. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE — THE ELEGANT THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop frescoed house, 21x45x100, on 124th-st., 225 feet east of 3d-av.; best neighborhood in Harlem. Address P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—MADISON AND 5TH-AV. LOTS, near 62d-st., for sale low; also 5th-av. lots, near 53d-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV., CENTRAL PARK.—Entire front, ten full lots, near 64th-st. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE BY
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
(E. Holbrook Cushman,)
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.,

5th-av., above 31st-st., 4 s. e. b. b. s. (2,611)	$60,000
5th-av., above 44th-st., 3 s. h. s. n. s. s. (2,606)	65,000
5th-av., above 47th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., (2,640,) with stable connecting on cross street	130,000
Madison-av., corner above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. n. s. s. (2,623)	45,000
Madison-av., above 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,786)	42,500

Other houses on cross streets, near 5th-av.

List, with particulars, sent on application.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 144th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER FOR sale the following cheap and desirable houses:

Fifth-av., Murray Hill, full sized, brown stone	$80,000
Lexington-av., near 37th-st., brown stone, 25x60 feet.	
East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., new and handhandsome, 22x50 feet.	
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., medium sized, brown stone, handsomely furnished, lot 100.5	26,500
West 42d-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x60, leasehold	28,000
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 22x55 feet, very attractive.	
East 38th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, brown stone, medium sized	18,000
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 20.10x55	35,000
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., three stories and attic, brown stone, 22x55, lot 98.9, with fixtures, &c.	38,000
West 25th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, in order, lot 98.9	42,500
West 20th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories	40,000
West 17th-st., near 5th-av., full sized, four stories, brown stone, with two-story back-building, including fixtures	42,500
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, 21x60 feet	29,000
West 11th-st., near 5th-av., handsome three stories, medium-sized house, in perfect order.	
East 10th-st., near 5th-av., full-sized, four stories	30,000
West 9th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, 25x55 feet, lot 98.9	22,500

N. B.—The above houses are called to the attention of purchasers, as they are considered desirable and reasonable in price, and when sold or withdrawn will be removed from this list, and others substituted. Permits and further particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a three-story brown-stone house in Harlem, painted and decorated throughout, and in perfect order; price $13,000, or $17,000 furnished; terms easy. Apply to HARRIOT & NOYES, No. 19 New-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x55; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPERTIES, viz.: No. 401 Canal-st. and No. 3 Thompson-st., forming an L, and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st.; possession May 1, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x45 and extension; with two-story stable, about 14x70; lot, 36x100.5; price, $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE—Must be sold to close an estate; situation best in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts.; surroundings unexceptionable; house a perfect gem, with all improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply for permits to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story French roof frame house, with all improvements, will be sold cheap. Inquire of T. K. SCHERMERHORN, rear No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE
AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.
Farm of the late Richard Losea, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,
RICHARD E. LOSEA, on premises,
W. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

A BARGAIN.—FARMS FOR SALE.—WESTchester County, on Harlem Railroad, 29½ miles out; 35, 53 and 65 acres; all adjoining; sold separately or together; surrounding new depot, and on principal street; between two ends of village; houses, barns, coach-house, orcharding, timber grove, &c.; admirably arranged for villa plots; good land; healthy, good society; churches, schools, &c., and will be sold cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE—ON NAUgatuck Railroad, 107 acres; large house, with barns and outbuildings in abundance; good soil, very healthy; adapted for dairy or grazing; will exchange for small City property; price $12,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN ELIZAbeth, N. J., three minutes from depot, with or without furniture; for sale at a bargain rare chance for a pretty home cheap.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME residence; twelve rooms; also one of ten rooms; price $6,500; also one of eight rooms; price very low and terms easy; location high and healthy.
B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—A handsome house, 50x35 feet, finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price $13,000; $9,000 on mortgage.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE new house, on Grove-st., East Orange; all the modern improvements. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,583 New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—OFFICE OF HAMILTON & WALLIS, opposite principal depot, will be open for the purchase or rent of real estate on the 22d inst., (WEDNESDAY,) Washington's Birthday.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LEASE—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,)
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., now offer
TO LEASE
THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING,
(with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors and basement, separate or together, of No. 348 Washington-st., corner Franklin; light, airy rooms for business purposes; also adjoining, a well-ventilated stable of about fifty stalls. Inquire on the premises.
WILLIAM T. SWAYNE.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A splendid suite of rooms, (two to five,) exactly adapted for an insurance company, in American Agriculturist Buildings, opposite City Hall Park. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND LOFTS to let or for sale, south-east corner Grand-st. and Broadway; five story, marble, 30 feet wide by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FULTON AND ANN STS.—BUILDINGS to let or lease, No. 63 Fulton, Nos. 49 and 51 Ann-street. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS—STORES, lofts and basements, Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply on the premises or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FACTORIES TO LET OR LEASE ON 40th, 41st-st. and 10th-av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED house on Madison-av., Murray Hill, four story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, brown-stone, modern house, with extension; rent $400 per month; price $40,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A HEAD-QUARTERS FOR UNFURNISHED houses in 5th-av., Lexington-av., Irving-place, Union-place, 19th, 21st, 23d, 29th, 34th, 45th, 48th sts., and other desirable localities.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURnished houses near 5th-av., in 9th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 29th, 30th, 36th and 47th sts., adapted for private or boarding occupancy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, (OR FOR SALE,) the splendid brown-stone house, 25x55, with stable and handsome grounds, on 129th-st., near 6th-av. Address P. O'SHEA, No. 27 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 39 EAST 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., four-story English-basement house. Apply to JAS. D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HIGH-STOOP OR BASEMENT house, brown stone, not less than 20 feet front, above 32d-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; must be in perfect order; price not to exceed $25,000, cash; answers must state street, number and price. Address G. J., Box No. 565 Post-office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, at a moderate rent; near Union-square preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A family of five, with private table, in good location. Address, with terms and location, M. W. M., Post-office Box No. 555.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, watercourses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON 3D-AV., 25TH, 110TH AND 128TH STS., in partition between the heirs of John Vanderpool, deceased, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator:
EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st., south side, 179.9 feet east of 4th-av.
EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East 128th-st., 206 feet west of 2d-av.
THIRD-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—Five lots on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 110th-st., and five lots on south side of 110th-st., in the rear of the 3d-av. lots. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 43 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 26 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.
This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NOS. 22 AND 24 DIVISION-ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
DIVISION-STREET.—The extra large plot of ground, together with the four-story and basement brick building, 27.4 by about 45 feet, party-wall west side, known as Nos. 22 and 24 Division-st., situated on north side, about 150 feet easterly from the Bowery; plot 27.4 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 98.2 feet in depth on easterly side, and 110.7 feet westerly side; $17,800 can remain on bond and mortgage until June 1, 1875; building leased until May 1, 1872, at $2,600 per annum.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable three-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 52 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, just east of 2d-av.; house contains gas, water to third floor, in fair order, 25x40 feet; lot, 25x89 feet 6 inches. Possession May 1, 1871; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a
DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT.
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.
Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.
For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
TWENTY LOTS AND ELEGANT house on Broadway, Bushwick-av. and Linden-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by J. COLE, auctioneer. No. 1,149 Broadway, twelve rooms with modern improvements. All the lots perfectly stocked with fruit trees, &c. Terms seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE FORECLOSURE SALE of 3-story and cellar brick house and lot, No. 191 Front-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by J. COLE, Auctioneer. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 54 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.
The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,334 feet front by 3,860 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less.
Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.
It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.
A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 8 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,264 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.
The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.
Title perfect. Sale absolute.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH, 95TH, 103D AND 107TH STS.; ALSO, A DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:
SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 103d-st.
THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st.
NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Seven lots, north side of 94th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.
NINETY-FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, south side of 95th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—Six lots, north side of 103d-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side of 107th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Three lots, north side of 127th-st., 215 feet east of 4th-av., and three lots, south side of 128th-st., adjoining the last-described lots on the rear, together with the first-class two and a half story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, stable and sheds thereon, being the late residence of Andrew McGown, deceased.
TERMS—Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PREMISES NOS. 390 AND 390½ WATER-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WATER-STREET—The two three-story brick-front houses and lot, situate on the north side of Water-st., between Oliver and Catharine sts., and known as Nos. 390 and 390½ Water-st.; lot 20.6 feet front, 20.4 feet rear, by 60.2 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 220 EAST 83D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET.—The two-story frame house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 220; the house has brick basement, and contains gas and water, sewer connection, and is in perfect order; gas fixtures and chandeliers sold with the house; lot 19.0¾x102.2 feet.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements by the day or week as dress-maker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; understands working on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City reference. Call or address for one week at No. 249 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG, tidy German girls, well recommended; engage to go together, or separately—one as lady's maid, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, the other as waitress, or nurse, or chamber-maid. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker and seamstress, engagements by the day or week; cuts and fits perfectly, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; references. Address ADVERTISER, No. 430 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; she is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, or will do upstairs work; country preferred; very kind and obliging disposition; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, or will do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 446 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with several years' reference from her last place, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; or would do general house-work in a small family; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress, a few engagements by day, week or month: cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; an excellent operator. Call or address No. 14 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; can make all kinds nice soups, bone, lard, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, country or City; she is a very good cook; meats, game, soups, poultry, creams, good baker, &c.; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Inquire in the store No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, a Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c.; is a good baker. Call at No. 212 West 32d-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced infant's nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days at 210 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business; is a good baker; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and can do family sewing; has seven years' City references. Call for two days at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable French girl as first-class French cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK by an excellent seamstress; understands dress-making and trimming perfectly. Call at No. 215 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 697 3d-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; good references. Inquire at No. 21 Jay-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry to do house-work, by a neat, competent girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable young woman; can be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call or address No 250 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waitress; understands salads and the care of silver thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook with best City references. Call or address No. 224 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as experienced cook. Call at No. 224 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; has City reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious girl, to do cooking or general house-work; will be found a competent, reliable servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., ON hand a large number of recommended servants; country or City; and all respectable American, French, English, Irish, Scotch, German servants suited in excellent situations. Come all.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity, Protestant and Catholic, City and country. Girls not wishing to remain in office sent for at their residences.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., girls wanted in City and country. Situations now ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, small girls, and for girls lately landed.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, waiters, coachmen, &c., constantly on hand at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 541 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COOKS, CHAMBERmaids, laundresses and seamstresses, all nationalities, for City and country, can be found at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference from her last employer; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 543 9th-av., corner of 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; will be highly recommended by her present employer, in this City; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; a good cook, baker, and excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply at No. 342 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; will be highly recommended by her present employer, in this City. Call for two days at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAID AND dress-maker by a highly recommended seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation either to read for an old lady and assist otherwise, or take care of one child and sew; has City reference. Call or address M. M., No. 201 West 34th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands doing both pastry and meats; best references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable girl as nurse, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of green-house and grapery, the raising of stock and the laying out of grounds; also, for his wife, who is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's place; one child six years old; the best of reference. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st., New-York, in the seed-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance,) the man to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, raising stock, plain gardening, farming, milking, &c.; the wife will do the general house-work of the family; both are willing and not afraid to work; have the best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class man who thoroughly understands hot and cold vineries, stove and green-house plants, vegetables and the general routine in gardening; Englishman, married, no incumbrance; good reference. Address GARDENER, seed-store, 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a reliable single man aged 25, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can milk if required; can be highly recommended as to honesty and sobriety; don't use tobacco. Address D. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; no objection to wages; no doctor or lawyer need apply; best of City references. Call or address Nos. 21 or 31 West 22d-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, COACHMAN, No. 324 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family or respectable boarding-house; best City reference as to capability and character. Address B. W., No. 54½ West 32d-st., up-town advertisement office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., Box No. 467 Fair-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARM HAND by a strong, willing man with good reference; or will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN (MARRIED) man, a situation; can take charge of garden, small farm, do mechanical work, &c.; good reference given. Call or address GARDENER, No. 311 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a thoroughly competent waiter; keeps silver in excellent order, and will be found most satisfactory; most respectable City references. Address M. N., No. 142 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY sober man as groom and coachman, who understands his duties in every respect; will endeavor to please; has the best of City reference. Address E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address H. H., harness-store, No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Englishman; many years experience in the business; will be found a trustworthy man; City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a sober, capable man; all orders promptly attended to; good references given. Call or address No. 137 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business; three years' references. Address THOMAS HANLON, Croton Landing, Hudson River, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City references; no objection to country. Address A. NOEL, 30 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a respectable young man; has good City reference. Call or address G. D., No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; best City reference from last employer. Address, for two days, T. W., Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 11 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address for P. N., care of P. Ransom, No. 138 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent waiter, (single,) in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; long City references, which will bear strictest investigation. Call or address No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN gardener and florist, a first-class situation; no place without glass will suit; best references. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 38 West-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal English gardener, married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in hot and cold graperies, and the general routine in gardening. Address H. DIXON, Box No. 83 Madison Post-office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Can be seen at feed-store, until engaged, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION as clerk or collector; is a good penman and accurate accountant; can furnish excellent references as to character; can also furnish $10,000 bond security; is a member of the Methodist Church. Address H. M. E., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE ayant une bonne education et parlant Italien voudrait se placer dans une famille pour souper des enfants, ou comme dame de compagnie, pour la ville ou l'etranger; bonne référance. S'adresser, pour deux jours, GOVERNESS, No. 218 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, to work a new place in New-Jersey; the situation may be permanent to a suitable person; married man preferred; place very retired; the work plenty, the wages moderate. Address with particulars, naming wages, H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMstress; one who is able to cut and make children's dresses and thoroughly understands her business; best references required. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 24.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A FIRST-class dry-goods commission house, an American boy who lives with his parents; first-class references required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office, in handwriting.

WANTED—A GIRL (AMERICAN, GERMAN or Scotch) to cook, wash and iron for a small family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl-st., first floor.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, laundress and waitress for private family at Mount Vernon; wages good. Call at SIMMS' Agency, No. 541 6th-av., immediately.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG SALESmen that know their business. Apply to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., dry goods, No. 465 6th-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WAITRESS WANTED—A PROTESTant girl with references. Apply at No. 46 West 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Feb. 25	Assyria.....Wed., Mar. 1
Anglia......Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia.....Wed., Mar. 8
India.......Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria. Wed., Mar. 15
Europa.....Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian......Wed., Mar. 22
Columbia...Sat., Mar. 25	Caledonia...Wed., Mar. 29

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Mar. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN............March 29, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau), Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...............March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...................March 9

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..............Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,

offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on a LAND GRANT of ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are further secured by a guarantee of the principal and interest by the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.

Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.

Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER.	BANKERS,	A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HENRY BEECKMAN, President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.
UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

At an election of Directors, held on the 16th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
JAMES R. WHITING,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
T. B. READ,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEO. MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	SAMUEL SHETHAR,
B. H. BIXBY,	T. A. BANCKER,
JOHN R. CECIL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

J. M. WEITH. GEO. ARENTS.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

Will pay the highest market rates for
Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston 1st Mortgage Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, and past due Coupons.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed ten days previous.
OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

$100,000 TO PUT OUT IN SMALL or large sums, on bond and mortgage, on improved property in the City of New-York. CRAM & ROBINSON, Attorneys at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND MORT-gage in sums from $5,000 to $30,000 on New-York or Brooklyn property. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., }
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. }

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $162,517 04.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large fourth-floor room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 78 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board. Dinner at 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D., 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. MORGAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JACOB MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Mayer, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Registry in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1871.
fe7-1aw3w-T* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Dimond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1871.
fe7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Low, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 20th day of February, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f21-1aw3w-Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William E. Brockway, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1871.
J. M. GUITEAU, }
JOHN GORDON, } Assignees.
fe13-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Phillips, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hilliard & Adams Manufacturing Company of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of Welch, Holm & Clark, by Hon. S. Blatchford, Judge of said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee,
f18-1aw3wS* No. 170 Fulton-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. VERNAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Vernam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1871.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS,
f18-1aw3wS* No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MASON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John L. Mason, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870. RICHARD WARREN,
f14-1aw3wTu No. 315 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. ROGERS and MIERS CORYELL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edmund P. Rogers and Miers Coryell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
f14-1aw3wTu*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
FELIX E. O'ROURKE, }
GEORGE FORD, } Executors.
s27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 21,
HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, THE HEIR AT LAW.
THURSDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, FEB. 24, (first time this season,) Buckstone's finest comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY, first matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Due notice will be given of the next performance of OURS.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
This gentleman will shortly make his reappearance.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND.....................Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST and MISS LILLIE,
Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL,
(By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia,)
AND W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, FEB. 20, AND
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Will be presented
RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in THE LADY OF LYONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GEORGE DONALD,
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
Thoroughly Trained Horse, Ponies and Dogs.
BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF
will give an entertainment of dramatic and other readings before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Membership tickets will admit one gentleman and one free. Members desiring extra tickets will find a limited number for sale ($1 each) at the Tract Society.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH will receive pupils at one-half the usual rates, Feb. 20 and 21 only, for Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., at his College, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

TO UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, &c.—Knowledge of history is the only clairvoyance that permits us to read the future. The great stirring events of the present day, and their effect on the future, especially on the future of the United States, explained by Prof. DE GHENT, lecturer on history, author of numerous pamphlets and lectures on "The Manifest Destiny of the United States," "The Annexation of the West Indies to Canada," "The Disruption of the Vast Empire of Great Britain and Ireland," "The Impending Solution of the Eastern Question," "The Franco-German Conflict," "Italy one an Indivisible," "Spain," "Arabia," "Religion and Reformation," "Chivalry and Crusade," "Past, Present and Future of France, Germany, &c." Terms of lectures, $25 each, in the City. Lessons in schools and families. French language, ditto. German language and life on quarterly or annual terms. D. FRENCH,
Professor, University, Washington-square.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND STUDENTS.—A professor of German, French, and English branches is now open to engagements. French Professor, University, Washington-square, City.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a competent teacher of French, to give three or four lessons a week. Address, giving terms, M. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of EARL & BARTHOLOMEW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID M. EARL,
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.

The undersigned will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the Fish and Provision business at the old stand, No. 196 Greenwich-st.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN COMmand a position on Broadway, ground floor, to exhibit and take orders for a patented article of great utility in houses, stores and public buildings; also agents for each county on Long Island. The patent is for sale for most of the States in the Union. Call or address B. F. KEMP, Inventor's Exchange, No. 245 Broadway, Room No. 6, American Agriculturist Building.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager...........................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager...............................J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
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G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TENTH
WEEK
of
SARATOGA
and
LAST
NIGHTS.

The *Herald* says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Bascomb, Matthison, Burnet and Beckman.
THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK,
will be held on
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock,
in the
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.
The addresses to the graduates will be delivered by Chancellor Crosby, Prof. J. C. Draper and Dr. E. P. Preston. The profession and public are invited to attend.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S
SMALL COLLECTION OF
PICTURES,
PAINTED IN EUROPE,
is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
FREE.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.
New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:

Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.
Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.
No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.
130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 235 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.
The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.
Maps and particulars at the office.
Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:
549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.
124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.
120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.
208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.
70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.
263 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
Particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUES, BRONZES, &c.

By order of executor of Louisa Lynch, deceased, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rose-wood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; rose-wood escretoire, marqueterie cabinets, piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, French clocks, French and Indian China vases, dining-room furniture in oak, chamber furniture in rose-wood and mahogany, carpets, &c.
THE MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES WILL BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK.
One of the group, Bacchus and Ariadne, was formerly the property of Dominick Lynch, the elder. It has uniformly been pronounced, by connoisseurs who have seen it, a first-class work of art, and of great value.
Catalogues at office of the auctioneers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 North River:
5,763 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,080 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
646 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
2,261 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Ismalia*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6 North River:
351 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,681 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
178 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
2,343 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
102 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Trojan*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 20 North River:
1,085 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
Landing ex steam-ship *Australia*.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Fifty shares of "THE CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY," said stock being pledged for a debt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LITHOGRAPHING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1871. }

In pursuance of the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. 11, 1871, "providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office," sealed proposals will be received at this office until Feb. 25, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for furnishing illustrations and drawings for fifteen thousand plates of patents, annually, from June 30, 1869, to July 1, 1872; two hundred and fifty copies of each, more or less, as may be ordered by the Patent Office, (one hundred and fifty copies being the minimum number,) on sheets either 10x15 inches in size, or 7½x11, or 6x9.

Tenders are invited in behalf of all processes of transferring, lithographing, photo-lithographing, photo-plate printing, &c., &c., that the best and most economical process may be adopted.

The contractor to furnish paper for the plates, of such size, quality and weight, as is represented by samples to be furnished by this office.

Samples of the illustrations to be bid for under this advertisement may be seen and examined at this office at any time during its business hours.

The drawings and illustrations are to be made in the City of Washington, and the printing done in the City of Washington, or elsewhere, as the Joint Committee on Public Printing may direct, and each illustration is to be delivered, free of cost for transportation, at this office, within ten days after the order for the same is given to the contractor.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall enter into a contract, with securities of the same amount, approved in the same manner, for its faithful performance; and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder or bidders possess the skill and ability to accomplish the work in an acceptable manner, and also by specimens of the style in which it is proposed to execute it.

The said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Proposals will be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for Lithographing, &c.," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or to A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.

Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.

Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.

Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871. JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE BUT ONE,
ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
will repeat his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
IN THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the Theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......as..........BENEDICK.
(for the first time in New-York.)

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
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MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY,
FEB. 22, at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1871.
First representation of Alexander Dumas' great drama, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS.
First appearance of the popular American actor,
Mr. E. EDDY.
Supported by an unapproachable cast of characters.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M.,
LUCRETIA BORGIA and NORAH CREINA.
Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE BENEFIT.
Volunteer students of Mount Washington Institute, (No. 40 Washington-square,) will give a dramatic and elocutionary entertainment for the benefit of the newsboys, on the EVENING of Feb. 23, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.; exercises begin at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Children's Aid Society are especially invited to encourage this effort in behalf of the newsboys.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL performances every night at Stadt Theatre. To-night, Die Grille, Fanchon the Cricket; Seebach as Fanchon; Veneta, Fadette. To-morrow, Washington's birthday, in consequence of its triumphant success, Seebach as Anna Liese.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

HON. GEO. WM. CURTIS
Will deliver his popular lecture on
CHARLES DICKENS
at Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1871,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
For sale at Dixon's, No. 711 Broadway, and American Tract Society, and Putnam's, under Association Hall.

DR. LORD,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, FEB. 20, ON
GALILEO.
IN BROOKLYN, FEB. 21, ON
MICHAEL ANGELO.

THE FALLACIES OF PROTECTION.
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 8 P. M.
Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, Mass., will address the students of the Evening High School, in 13th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., on *The Theory of Protection and its Fallacies.*
The public are invited to be present. Admission free.

THE SECOND LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, on
THE APOSTLES.
a strictly historical sketch, to be delivered WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. To be followed by PAUL on SATURDAY NEXT.
Tickets 50 cents each, at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M., to begin at 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai B. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting.

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, personally, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.

2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State, or

3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.
(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Ellen Murray, Thomas J. Mullery, Joseph Higbie and George Moore, defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871. R. C. UNDERHILL,
fe7-1aw6wT* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM HENRY HEWLETT, plaintiff, against MATHEW J. BYRNE and Catharine M. Byrne, his wife, Sarah Condon, Michael James Condon, Kate Kelly, James Fitzpatrick Kelly, Andrew Kelly, Theodore Kelly, Sarah Condon, as executrix, and Edward G. Fitzpatrick, nominated as executor of the last will and testament of Julia T. Kelly, deceased, Patrick O'Riley and Sybila Bengle, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 44 Court-street, corner of Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated January 14, 1871.
R. C. UNDERHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the Court-house of said county, at the City of Brooklyn, New-York, on the 16th day of January, in the year 1871. R. C. UNDERHILL,
fe7-1aw6wT* Plaintiff's Attorney.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Sixth Lecture in the Course on Natural Theology and Apologetics by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., L.L.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the sixth of his series of lectures on Natural Theology and Apologetics, at Association Hall last evening, before a large and increasing audience. In these lectures, he remarked, he had kept before him the knowledge that he was addressing young men thrown into the current of the times, who look from time to time into the literary organs of the day, and who will be called to take their positions in the political and social world. To this end it would be necessary to consider the teachings and condition of opinion in America, more particularly in Boston, which had exercised such an influence on the literature and theology of the country. In this connection he referred to the systems of rationalism inaugurated by CHANNING and THEODORE PARKER, who received their inspiration from the writings of CARLYLE and COLERIDGE, that finally developed themselves into the brilliant genius of EMERSON, which dazzled the youthful mind with its power and beauty, and seemed to be the dawning of a new and more enlightened Christian era. In constructing a rational theology these men had constructed an irrational philosophy. But whence came a religious belief? Was it from science? Yet its own grand admission discovered nothing to throw light on the relation in which man stood to God and the existence of the soul after death. One of their most distinguished members, in reference to immortality admitted that from the future and not from the past was the light to come, but it would be untold years before its presence would be discovered. The same authority asserted that science could not establish the alleged resurrection of Jesus by other proof than that found in certain moral ideas, in the sense of virtue and moral obligations, and the faculties to distinguish right from wrong. In the meantime, they were aware that the school that could generate man out of star-dust could develop these ideas by a natural law out of signs and impressions. The arguments against it, he maintained, could be answered as those against the argument of design. The appeal of these men was made to some vague faith and some vague feelings and, as a consequence of a want of a foundation for their belief, they were in a condition of unrest and discontent. The pious men in the party of progress were becoming alarmed. Parents shuddered for the safety of their children under this teaching, and in the meantime the party was gliding down the slope. It wrote beautiful papers, and noble thoughts, and elevated sentiments—which he admired in the pages of magazines, but there was no settled doctrine or logical consistency. They would relieve the dullness of the Sabbath by listening to fine sentiment and ingenious speculation, more pleasing than the threadbare subjects of sin and salvation. Yet already the effect of Christian truth was becoming apparent, and the end of the school was a question of time. Dr. McCOSH then referred to the subject of Positivism, as enunciated by Mons. COMTE, MILL and HERBERT SPENCER, asserting in opposition to their doctrines that their pronunciations would not satisfy the soul, and would ultimately tend to the destruction of the very purposes they strive to accomplish. He concluded by saying that there was nothing for young men but to chose between Christianity and materialism, for there was no compromise, and unless they drew back they would find that below this depth there was the greater depth still of materialism, which he would discuss in his next lecture.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

A New Discovery in Relation to the Tariff of 1870.

The importers of liquors and wines, prominent among whom are P. W. ENGS & Co., are endeavoring to have a provision of the tariff of 1870, relating to their business, modified or abrogated on constitutional grounds. To this end they have employed counsel, and if they fail to get a favorable decision from the Secretary of the Treasury, will carry the matter into the Courts. A paragraph in section 21 of the late tariff provides as follows: "On wines of all kinds imported in bottles, not otherwise herein provided for, the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks; but all bottles containing one quart, or less than one quart, and more than one pint, *shall be held to contain one quart*, and all bottles containing one pint or less *shall be held to contain one pint*, and shall pay in addition three cents for each bottle." The importers claim that this claim is unconstitutional, because it compels them to pay duties on goods which are not imported. They have to pay—as will be seen by the italicized portions of the above paragraph—duty on twelve quarts of wine, (or three gallons,) when the actual contents of each case of one dozen "quart" bottles is only two gallons and a quarter. These wines are of cheap quality, it is true; but when large quantities are imported, the difference becomes an item in the business of importers, and well worthy their attention. The duty on the class of wines referred to in the paragraph above quoted is as follows: "On wines containing not more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding forty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; valued at over forty cents, and not over $1 per gallon, sixty cents per gallon; valued at over $1 per gallon, $1 per gallon—and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

The Custom-house will be closed on Wednesday, except between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. for the reception and clearance of vessels. The Investigating Committee left for Washington on Sunday night to attend the Carnival, and will not return until the last of the present week.

Ball of the Palette Association.

The second anniversary of "The Palette," an association of native and foreign artists and literary men, was held at the Allemania Rooms, in Sixteenth-street, last evening. The saloons were decorated with paintings executed by members of the Association, illustrative of the arts, trades, commerce, &c., as follows: "Trade and Commerce," by H. BALLING; "The Arts," by THEODORE WUEST; "Trappers, or Early Settlers," by VICTOR NEHLIG; "Indians," by VICTOR NEHLIG; "Log Cabin," by ROBERTSON; "School-master," by J. H. BEARD; "Agriculture," by GERHARD; "Science," by TOM GAYLORD. There were two large landscapes—"The Wilderness," by M. EGLAN; and "Civilization," by T. SCHULTZ, the latter picture giving a view of Broadway, showing the Park Bank, new Post-office, City Hall, Printing-house-square, TIMES Office, &c.

Allegorical representations of music, painting, sculpture, poetry, tragedy, engraving, architecture, photography, and science, executed by Messrs. BALLING, ROBERTSON, LUMLEY, and WUEST were also on the walls.

The rooms were crowded at an early hour, and the fine band provided for the occasion poured forth inspiriting strains while a promenade was indulged by the guests and their fair friends. About 9 o'clock the President of the Association mounted the rostrum and made a brief and telling speech, referring to the progress of the Association, and expressing unlimited confidence in its future. A highly-humorous play, the composition of Mr. GEORGE HESS, followed, and was highly applauded. Some finely-arranged *tableaux vivants* were then exhibited, after which there was a promenade concert. At midnight the guests sat down to supper, and the evening was wound up with a ball. Altogether the entertainment was a most enjoyable one, and reflected great credit on its promoters, and on the Committee of Arrangements.

Brutal Assault and Robbery.

EDWARD HOYT, of No. 353 West Fourteenth-street, a member of a gang of ruffians infesting the Twenty-first Ward, was charged yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, District-Attorney SULLIVAN acting for the people, with brutally maltreating a person named W. I. CHRISTENSEN. It appears that CHRISTENSEN called at the saloon No. 468 Sixth-avenue, on Saturday night, and was accosted by HOYT and several of his gang, who snatched his watch, and, on his refusal to release it, knocked him down, kicked him badly about the face, head and body, stamped on him and screwed their heels into his chest. The ruffians then robbed him of his watch, purse and a diamond ring worth $89. The gang was too powerful for the proprietor of the saloon to interfere. Several of the employes testified to the vicious and inhuman manner in which the complainant had been treated. HOYT related a very improbable story about the watch having been taken by another person, whom he persuaded to return it through him. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of petty larceny from the person, and HOYT was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary, at hard labor.

Police Trials.

Thirty-three patrolmen were arraigned before the Police Commissioners, Mr. SMITH presiding, yesterday morning, for breaches of discipline, but the only flagrant case was that of GEORGE W. SALADA, Fifteenth Precinct, who was found by Roundsman BOLEMAN, sitting on a stoop, when he should have been on patrol, and so fast asleep that his shield was taken from his breast without awakening him. His excuse was that he had been on extra duty the previous evening, at STEWART's store, and being greatly fatigued sat down, when he inadvertently fell asleep. But it appeared that although only five months on the force, he has had three complaints against him, and Commissioner SMITH marked him for dismissal from the Department.

During the night of the 9th inst., the store of JULIUS SHIELDS, No. 248 East Seventh-street, was entered by burglars, who demolished the door, thus showing that great violence had been used, and carried away eight firkins and one tub of butter, all valued at $126. Officers WALTHAM and FLANAGAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, who covered the post alternately during the night of the burglary, were arraigned for neglect of duty and their cases were referred to the Board.

THE EAST RIVER NUISANCE.

Desperate Struggle to Retain the Present Dumping-Grounds for Manure—Hearing Before the Sanitary Committee.

The struggle for the retention of the East River manure dumping-grounds at Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, was continued yesterday before the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health—Dr. CECCARINI, Dr. S. SMITH and MAGNUS GROSS—in a hearing granted to the contractors, KANE and RYAN.

The various papers presented to the Board of Health at the last session having been read, the Chairman, Dr. CECCARINI, intimated that the Committee was ready to hear further statements. The counsel for the contractors, Mr. H. B. TOWNSEND, then read an additional statement from residents and property-owners in the vicinity, to the effect that the manure-grounds do not create a nuisance in the neighborhood. Counsel then went on to say that it was not claimed that these grounds were not in some sense objectionable, just as many other occupations which are carried on in the City are nuisances. But he claimed that these 400,000 loads of manure annually produced must be removed from the places where produced, and he asserted that there must be, somewhere in the City, a place for its temporary accumulation. It was utterly impracticable to remove the manure as fast as produced, and it was argued that it could not be deposited in any of the adjacent villages or towns because of the opposition of the inhabitants. It could not be removed at once to the spots where it is used, as the demand for it is variable, and it must be placed where buyers can get it when desired. The allegation that the dumping-grounds produce disease was answered by counsel's calling attention to the 200 men in the room who were constantly working in them, and all of whom presented every evidence of health—(which was the fact, but they also evolved a most sickening odor.) Counsel concluded without making definite promise of a reform in the management of the grounds in case the permit to use them was continued, although it was said that the contractors were ready to do anything the Board of Health might direct, provided they were permitted to use the grounds.

ADOLPH LEVINGER, Esq., who appeared to support the remonstrance against the continuance of the nuisance, signed by 203 residents of the vicinity, said that being a member of the Assembly in 1866, when the law creating the Board of Health was passed, he was one of the few members from the City who voted for it, which he did because he knew there were numerous nuisances in the City which had to be suppressed, to make many quarters of the Metropolis habitable, and it was surprising that after five years such a nuisance as the dumping-grounds yet remains. He then went on to examine the counter petition of property-owners, who state they have suffered no inconvenience from these manure heaps, and showed that the signatures, which were few, were of men who did not themselves live or own valuable property in the neighborhood. He examined most of the names attached, and gave the residence and interest of each in the question involved. He then proposed, as to the point of the healthfulness of this nuisance, as a test, that twenty loads of the manure should be dropped in front of the door of each of the gentlemen clamoring for the retention of the permit, and see how long it would be before they would demand that the Board of Health should remove the stuff, as fatal to comfort and dangerous to life and health. As to the question what should be done with this manure, it was one with which the complainants had no concern. Their interest was solely in its removal by the Board from their midst. Counsel claimed that it was the duty of the Board to remove it entirely from the City, as there is no place where it can be deposited without becoming a public nuisance.

Dr. CECCARINI announced that the Committee would report at an early day; and both sides having offered to support their allegations by affidavits, the large crowd of manure employes, brought forward at such an expense to the nostrils of the Committee to support the claim of the contractors, slowly dispersed, scattering foul odors through the marble palace provided for the comfort and dignity of the Police and Health Departments.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Board of Health held on the 8th inst., the permit to use the dumping-grounds now occupied, was revoked on the petition of the 203 householders, but at the next meeting the contractors and manure interest generally, made a determined effort through Commissioner MULLALY, to secure a renewal of the permit, and succeeded in obtaining its extension until the 1st of March. The Sanitary Committee being directed to meantime make full examination and report, led to the extraordinary scene of yesterday.

The New Board of Inspectors for the Navy—The California Delayed for Lack of Coal—The Coal Contractors Defaulting—The Narragansett Ordered to San Francisco.

In consequence of the change in the character of the Board of Inspectors, the inspection of the United States frigate *California*, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, did not take place yesterday. By a new regulation of the Navy Department a permanent Board of Inspectors has been constituted, whose duty it is to inspect every man-of-war before its leaving port and on its return from a foreign cruise. This will give uniformity in the inspection of vessels, and will, doubtless, add greatly to the efficiency of the service. The Board will naturally be obliged to travel from navy-yard to navy-yard, as necessity requires. The following named officers have been detailed to constitute the Board: Commodore WILLIAM E. LE ROY, Commander EARL ENGLISH and Commander W. R. F. LEWIS, all experienced and competent officers. The inspection of the *California* will take place today or to-morrow. There is a possibility of delay in the sailing of the ship, in consequence of the failure of the coal contractors to deliver the coal demanded by the Bureau of Equipment and Supplies. The increase in cost of coal, caused by the action of the Pensylvania Railroad Companies, has probably deterred the contractors from purchasing coal, which can only now be done at a loss to them. The Department will be obliged to buy in open market.

The sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Commander MEADE, has received her sailing orders. She is to join the Pacific squadron, reporting at San Francisco, to Rear Admiral WINSLOW, for further orders. She will make the voyage under sail alone.

Terrible Blasting Accident—Two Men Killed.

Another accident occurred last evening in the blasting operations now being extensively carried on in the upper part of the City, and this time with fatal results, as two men were instantly killed. A large number of men have been working in opening the new Boulevard, under GEO. TRACY, one of the contractors, and have been recently engaged in blasting out the rocks at Ninth-avenue and Ninety-first-street. About 5½ o'clock last evening, a charge having failed to be ignited by the fuse, JOHN SCANLON, who lived in Eighty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and JOHN CRONIN, who lived in Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, went forward to clear the hole, and were using iron rods to remove the sand which covered the powder after having filled the hole with powder. The friction of the rods against the rocks ignited the charge, which suddenly exploded, throwing fragments of the rock in every direction, tearing CRONIN almost into minute fragments and crushing the head of SCANLON. The latter was alive when picked up, and up to a late hour last night was still breathing, but without any hope of surviving more than a few hours. The remains of the other unfortunate man were taken in charge by the Police, and an inquest will be held by the Coroner, when the sad affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held last evening at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, was well attended. After the transaction of the routine business, Mr. RITTERBAND suggested that a set of resolutions be adopted congratulating the General Committee upon its choice of Hon. HORACE GREELEY as Chairman, the harmony shown in its councils, and the bright future in store for the party in this City and State. These resolutions, not yet drawn up, and thus orally stated, were unanimously adopted. Mr. COSTA then moved that, according to the suggestion made by Mr. GREELEY in his late communication to the State Central Committee, a special committee be appointed to revise the Association roll. It was so ordered, and the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, Ex-Congressman T. D. Davis, of Syracuse, Hon. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and J. B. Gale, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. B. Tibbetts, of Troy, Gen. G. J. Stannard, of Vermont, and Lieut.-Commander Batchelder, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. Commodore J. H. Atring, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel. Pay-master D. B. Batium, of the United States Navy, and H. G. Lawson, of London, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Samuel Frost, of Albany, Hon. George H. Sanford, of Oneida, Hon. W. H. Hibberd, of Philadelphia, and Edward Orr, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Commander Buhler, of the United States Navy, Hon. Samuel Merrill, of Iowa, Rev. H. A. Schauffler, of Constantinople, and J. C. Smith, of New-Jersey, are at the Astor House. Hon. Thomas W. Walten, of Philadelphia, Col. J. M. Lewis, of Little Rock, and Henry Sanford, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ANOTHER BOND CASE.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—How He Obtained $10,000 Worth of Bonds—The Accused Remanded for Examination.

A fortnight ago, Mr. FREDERICK A. SOULE, a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Court, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of MOSES W. HAWKS, whom he accused of false pretenses. The warrant was granted, and Officer DARKE yesterday succeeded in arresting HAWKS, and brought him before the Magistrate.

It appears from the statements of Mr. SOULE that about two months ago he was visited by HAWKS at the hotel, when the latter represented himself as in the brokerage business, and said he could arrange for a mortgage on some bonds of the Lake Shore and South-western Railroad, which were held by Mr. SOULE. As the complainant was desirous of raising money on his bonds by mortgage, he "fell in with" HAWKS, and decided to deliver to him ten $1,000 bonds of the beforementioned railroad. HAWKS agreed to either effect the desired loan or return the bonds in two days. He, however, failed to make his appearance for two or three weeks, and when he did call on Mr. SOULE, he handed him back four of the bonds, stating that he had been disappointed in his negotiations, and would meet SOULE in Pine-street the next day, and surrender the remaining six bonds. As Mr. SOULE failed to find HAWKS, he caused his arrest on a charge of swindling, by obtaining the ten bonds under false pretenses, and grand larceny in retaining six of the bonds so obtained.

During his search for HAWKS, Officer DARKE ascertained that the accused had applied to Mr. GILBERT VAN PELT, of No. 33 Broad-street, (who was involved in the Scranton City bonds case last week,) for a loan, and obtained $100 on two of the bonds belonging to Mr. SOULE. These two bonds were recovered from VAN PELT, who seems unfortunate in his investments. HAWKS had also given Mr. DAVIS, of the Grand Central Hotel, another of the bonds, as security for a debt, but the officer also secured that bond, and a third was found in the possession of the prisoner. There yet remains two of the bonds to be accounted for.

Justice HOGAN decided to hold HAWKS for examination, to take place today, and remanded him for that purpose. Some interesting developments are anticipated in the case.

THE NIOBE OF NATIONS.

Aid for France from Newark—Meeting Last Night—Addresses.

A rather slimly attended meeting was held at the Library Hall, in Newark, last night, to devise means to raise funds in aid of suffering France. Mayor RICORD was elected Chairman of the meeting, and stated its object. CHARLES CORTOIS was elected Secretary. A committee of ten was appointed, who were authorized to appoint a sub-committee to solicit funds and take any other necessary steps in the cause. The committee of ten is also authorized to memorialize the clergy of the city and State, that a collection for the cause be taken up in all the churches on the second Sabbath in March. In seconding the motion for the Committee, Gen. RUNYON made a short and telling speech, reminding the audience of the friendship shown our country by France, in the hour of our nation's peril.

Mr. CORTLAND PARKER then addressed the meeting. He referred to his recent visit to France, and drew a sad picture of the famine, where all was six months ago, beauty and plenty. He expressed the opinion that France would rise from her ashes, and perhaps, not now, but soon would become an educated Republican Government.

Father DOANE next addressed the meeting. He commenced by repeating DEAN SWIFT's charity text and sermon: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. If you like the the security, down with the dust." He said that if Germany was suffering we should be here all the same. We came in the name of charity. He alluded to the debt we owe to France for its LAFAYETTE, its money, and its friendship. He proposed that on the offerings to France should be inscribed: "From the children of WASHINGTON to the countrymen of LAFAYETTE."

Rev. Dr. TIFFANY next addressed the meeting. He spoke touchingly of the need for sympathy in which France now stands. France has not uttered a word. She stands in her fallen pride speechless. She asks nothing. It is our common humanity and love for men which prompts the free-will offering.

Senator FRELINGHUYSEN next addressed the meeting. He said: This is no time to discuss the origin of the war. We know it had its origin in the recklessness of life and peace exhibited by NAPOLEON. God grant that, a few years hence, France may be more like America. I hope France may no longer be called to support an Empire, or a standing army. There is grandeur in the offerings which are about being offered to France. This country cannot afford to let this opportunity pass, without doing something for a nation which has done so much for us.

Rev. Mr. McILVAINE then addressed the meeting in a few well-timed remarks.

The Committee of ten were called to meet in the rooms of the Board of Trade on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The meeting then adjourned.

Relief for the French.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions to Feb. 18:

Lord & Taylor, $500; Ball, Black & Co., $100; Henry P. Cooper, $100; George Keyes, $100; Leavitt, Gould & Co., $100; Jos. H. Pinchott, $100; Strange & Bro., $100; S. A. Martine & Co., $100; E. V. Welteh & Co., $100; Holberg & Guldian, $100; H. E. G., $50; N. Y. & C. S. Co., $50; Rob. Jaffray, $25; E. A. Willard, $25; Cassidy & Co., $25; Jno. A. McGaw, $25; H. H. Denniston, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $20; John Nichols, Blooming Grove, N. Y., $20; Presbyterian Church, Hammond, $7; A. P., $5. Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $71,565 69; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $86,610 69.

Queens County Road Convention—Proposed Legislation.

Yesterday afternoon a convention of delegates from the different towns of Queens County assembled at Hewlit's Hotel, Hempstead, for the purpose of considering the present road laws and their application to Queens County. The following persons were appointed a Committee to prepare a bill to be submitted to the Legislature: Oliver Crooks, Newtown; Silas Titus, Flushing; J. O. Donel, Jamaica; J. B. Parsall, Oyster Bay; J. B. Cooper, Hempstead; Stephen Tabor, North Hempstead.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Convention fully realizes the importance of good roads.

Resolved, That the present Road laws are a mass of confused and scattered enactments, so contradictory as to confuse not only road officers, but the best legal minds.

Resolved, That the important duty of road making and repairing is too much neglected.

Resolved, That the most effective way of maintaining good roads is by the imposition of a general tax, and the construction of the same by skillful road builders.

Resolved, That this Convention urge the friends of road improvements to hold frequent meetings, organize, raise money and employ counsel to aid in enforcing the Road laws.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered the Press of this county and New-York for so ably advocating the improvement of our road system.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

New-York Produce Exchange—Revision of the By-Laws.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, Mr. J. H. REID in the Chair, Mr. ORR moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President for the purpose of nominating a committee of twenty-five members whose duty it shall be to revise the present By-laws, and submit the amended ones at a future meeting of the members of the Exchange, and that the President be one of the twenty-five. Mr. ORR's motion was carried unanimously. The President then appointed the following gentlemen: A. E. Orr, W. W. Wickes, Alfred Hoyt, J. P. Herrick, and Thomas Perry. The meeting then adjourned.

The Will of the Late Abel Minard.

The will of the late ABEL MINARD, of Morristown, which has just been filed in the Surrogate's office in that place, names as executors his son, DAYTON A. MINARD, Gov. RANDOLPH, and Messrs. MORTIMER M. SOUTHWORTH and LEVI F. BOWEN, of Lockport, N. Y. Five hundred dollars each are bequeathed to the First and Second Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, St. Peter's, Redeemer, and Baptist Churches of Morristown, and the same to each of six specified churches in Lockport, N. Y. To Rev. M. E. ELLISON $500. One-fifth part of the residue of his estate he wills to the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, to be employed as a permanent fund in aiding indigent young men to obtain a ministerial education, no student to receive more than $150 a year, and for not more than five years. To the Orphans' Home, at Morristown, another equal fifth part is bequeathed, and one-tenth part for the benefit of widows and orphans of the deceased ministers of the Genesee Annual Conference, New-York. The other half of this residue of his estate is to be equally divided between his three children. His entire property will not exceed $500,000. The foregoing bequests he leaves to his children.

BASE-BALL.

The Championship for 1871—The Leading Contestants.

Never in the annals of the national game have the prospects of a coming season been discussed at so early a period of the year as at present. Almost as much interest is being manifested in the preliminary arrangements for the coming campaign of 1871, made by the leading clubs of the country, as if it were May instead of February. Most of the strong professional organizations have engaged the players of their nines already, those that have completed their lists including the Mutual Club, of this City; the Athletics, of Philadelphia; the Olympics, of Washington; the White Stockings, of Chicago; the new Boston Club; the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Haymakers, of Troy. The Forest City, of Rockford, have recently had a meeting, and they will organize a strong nine again at once. The Eckfords, too, have collected a fine team of players together, with MARTIN as their pitcher, and they propose to take a prominent share in the battles of the approaching campaign. The Indianapolis club have abandoned their project of forming a professional nine, and they will confine themselves to amateur playing. The Cincinnati Club will, therefore, do likewise. The old Atlantics are in a quandary at present, but by May time they, too, will have got together a strong nine. Their prominent players have been distributed as follows: FERGUSON, START, SMITH and PEARCE to the Mutuals, ZETTLEIN to Chicago, and PIKE to the Haymakers, of Troy; leaving CHAPMAN, HALL and McDONALD to form the nucleus of a new nine. They hope to be able to secure CUMMINGS as their pitcher, in which case they can readily obtain a fine supporting field for him. The Union Club, of Morrisania, will not take the field this season, they having allowed PABOR to go to Cleveland and BIRDSALL to Boston. With material from the Rose Hill Club, of Fordham, and with some of their old players which are left, however, they could readily raise a nine strong enough to have some good games at Tremont. We have heard nothing of late in regard to the nine JIM FISK was to have organized. The Erie Club, of which he is President, have none but amateurs with them at present. If the festive and "Truthful JAMES" desires to organize a new nine, however, he will have to hurry up before all the best material has been taken out of the professional market. It will be seen from the above list of contestants that New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Brooklyn, Troy, Cleveland, Chicago and Rockford will each send nines into the field to represent them in the coming contests for the base-ball championship of the United States for 1871. As regards the championship of 1870 we notice that the *Clipper*—the principal base-ball authority—claims that no club can be justly regarded as the champion club of 1870, though the Mutuals fly the nominal whip-pennant—whatever that may be—and the Chicago Club also fly a whip-pennant. The fact is, there can be no proper champion club in the absence of any fixed rules governing that class of contests. The old National Association never recognized such contests, and assuredly the new amateur National Association will not. There was no doubt as to which club bore off the palm of supremacy in 1869, none disputing the right of the Red Stockings to the title. But in 1870 things were decidedly "mixed up" in regard to the question as to which club bore off the palm. The Cincinnati Club lost the fewest number of games, but they lost two series of double games, one to the Chicago Club and one to the Atlantic. The Chicago Club also lost two series and four other games, but then they off-set their defeats with after victories. The Mutuals lost thirteen games, but they claim to have lost only one "regular" series of games, viz., that with the Cincinnatis. The Athletics lost ten games, and among them were two series. The Atlantics lost sixteen games and yet bore off the palm from the Red Stockings. In fact, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find out which was the champion club of 1870, and as two clubs claim it—the Mutuals and Chicagos—the best way would be for them to play their first series of games this season for the championship of 1870, and their second for that of 1871.

A marked feature of the coming season will be the strong rivalry which will exist, firstly, between the Mutuals and the Chicago Club, secondly, between the Olympics of Washington and the new Boston Club, these two clubs having divided up the Red Stocking nine between them. Cincinnati bets that HARRY WRIGHT's party will beat the Washington crowd, and they will go for each other like BRET HARTE's "Bill ful James" after that Heathen Chinee. The Atlantics, too, if they can get a nine together, will strive their utmost to "polish off the Mutuals." The latter will also find the Athletics and Haymakers after them with a lively stick. So the prospect is gay for plenty of exciting sport this coming base-ball season, and its advent is therefore looked forward to with great interest.

Methodist Ministers on Themselves and their Official and Unofficial Press.

The discussion in the Methodist Preachers meeting, yesterday, on official and unofficial papers, was opened by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of the *Methodist*, unofficial, who gave an interesting historical résumé of the relations of the two classes of papers, and showed that unofficial papers existed in the church before official; that when the *Christian Advocate* was established under BANGS and EMORY, the idea that traveling preachers, by virtue of their office, were to act as agents, was not then conceived. They were asked to become such agents, and their right to be or not to be was admitted. And it was not until 1860 that the official Press of the Church began its war upon the unofficial. Extracts were given from the different dates of the official papers to show that preachers were at liberty to publish or to canvass for unofficial papers if they pleased. And in November, 1864, the present editor of the *Advocate* very forcibly asserted this right editorially; but, in 1867, he held different doctrines, as was proved by other citations.

Dr. CURRY, by request, briefly and informally responded. He said Dr. CROOK's argument had proved the wisdom of the policy of maintaining an official press, but beyond that it had no force toward the question. It was nothing to show that the unofficial press existed before or side by side with the official. Unofficial Methodism exists before official in all our Western and Southern borders, but the policy of the Church has been to organize and connect all its institutions. But it is hardly to be supposed that the Church would look with complacency upon a preacher who should start a conventicle on the opposite side of the street from where its organized society existed. And the same question will apply to the Press. But the official Press is now so connected with the finances of the Church that to weaken one is to injure the other. The *Christian Advocate* nets a profit of about $30,000 a year, $20,000 of which comes from advertising, and this profit alone pays the expenses of the episcopacy. While there is nothing in the discipline nor in the policy of the Methodist Church against establishing unofficial papers, he appealed to every man's sense of honor whether it was right to thus weaken the finances from which their own debts are paid. And while he favored the largest libety, he considered preachers bound by honor to their official Church papers.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The German vocal societies in the upper part of the City, under the auspices of the Union Maennerchor, of Bloomingdale, yesterday held a convention to make arrangements for a concert on a grand scale in aid of the German relief fund. The following Societies were represented: Treier Maennerchor, Orpheus, Saengerliste, Liederkranz, of Bloomingdale, Deutscher Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Harlem Maennerchor, Eintracht of Bl.; Bl. Double Quartet and Germania. A committee of arrangements was formed, and it was decided that the concert shall come off at the National Assembly Rooms on the 4th of March.

A trial was had at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in a suit brought by the Government against SIGISMUND ULLMANN, for the recovery of a balance of $50 import duties, alleged to be due on an importation of Dutch metal. The duty was originally assessed on the property as Dutch metal at ten per cent., but was subsequently increased to forty-five per cent., under the act which imposes such an impost on any manufacture of which copper is the chief component. Mr. ULLMANN, the importer, refused to pay the increased rate. A verdict was given in his favor.

F. BRET HARTE, the author of the "Heathen Chinee," arrived in town last night from Syracuse, where he had a pleasant sojourn, and is now stopping at No. 16 Fifth-avenue. He stopped on his way to view the scene of the disaster at New-Hamburg. He will remain in town until the 24th inst., when he leaves for Boston to attend the dinner of the Saturday Club. He will then return to this City, but he has not yet made up his mind whether he will permanently locate in this City, Boston or Chicago. Like CORTEZ, he says he has "burnt his ships," and will not return to California.

A select audience was present at the Somerville Art Gallery last evening, the occasion being a sale of paintings, contributed by resident and American artists. The following prices were obtained: "A Day in the Woods," A. F. Bellows, $575; "The Weaver," E. W. Perry, $610; "Lake Henderson," K. Van Elten, $320; "The French Coast," T. H. De Haas, $305; "Harvesting," A. D. Shattuck, $235; "Lake Memphremagog," J. B. Bristol, $235; "Chittenango," J. Popo, $130; "Dinner Horn," W. Homer, $125.

Last evening Roundsman FOLK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, found EMMA CONNOLLY, aged fifty years, dead in her room at No. 260 Delancey-street, but could not ascertain any particulars of her death, as her husband lay in the room stupidly drunk and unable to give any information. It is supposed, however, as there were no marks of violence upon the body, that she died from natural causes. Coroner KEENAN was notified, and an inquest will be held.

The students of the Evening High School, in Thirteenth-street, ought to be thoroughly posted with regard to free-trade and protection by the time that the eminent advocates of either side who are to address, them get through with them. Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, is to open upon them this evening with "The Theory of Protection and its Fallacies," and on a subsequent evening Hon. HORACE GREELEY will tell them what he knows about Protection.

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, a workman employed in the brass foundry of Mr. ADOLF BRUNERMAN, of No. 101 Wooster-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of breaking into his employer's store, and stealing a quantity of German silver worth $47. The prisoner admitted the offense, and was held to answer.

On application of counsel of Dr. GWYNNE, a few days ago convicted in the Court of General Sessions of bigamy, Judge BARNARD, yesterday, granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings. The ground on which it was asked that the writ should issue was, that the indictment did not properly set forth the crime of bigamy.

Commissioner SHIELDS was unable to proceed, yesterday, with the examination of Capt. PEABODY, and B. S. MAYO and HENRY SHIELDS, mates on the ship *Old Colony*, who are charged with brutal treatment of some of the sailors under their command. On account of the absence of one of the witnesses, the case was adjourned until today.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON, of No. 860 Broadway, and M. H. CAGNIAT, of No. 29 East Fourteenth-street, have been authorized to receive contributions for the French table at the Boston bazaar in aid of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans in France.

JAMES BOYD, a Deputy Sheriff of Frelingburgh, Canada, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with passing counterfeit money, waived an examination yesterday, and was consequently committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Justice HOGAN committed WM. MADDEN, of No 17 Forsyth-street, for trial yesterday, at the Tombs, for an assault upon JAMES McDONALD, of No. 303 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street with a tumbler, and cutting his head open.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS lectures this (Tuesday) evening, at the Adelphi Academy, No. 269 Lafayette-avenue, on "Charles Dickens."

BROOKLYN.

The house of Mr. WM. H. SEYMOUR, No. 426 Clermont-avenue, was entered by burglars last night, between the hours of 6 and 8, and was robbed of a diamond pin, two gold watches, and two chains of the same metal, altogether worth about $800. The theft was committed while the family were down in the basement at supper. The detectives are on the track of the thieves.

The case of THEODORE HALLENBECK, charged with passing a check on the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn altered from $32 50 to $516 50, came up before Justice WALSH yesterday afternoon. The check was given by DICKMAR & WEST, of Fulton-street. The prisoner admitted the presentation of the check, but claimed that it had been given to him by another man to get cashed; which man, however, he did not know. The Justice committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge McCUE, CONRAD DROMMESHISER, aged twenty, brought action through his guardian for an absolute divorce from his wife MATHILDA DROMMESHISER. The couple were, it appears, married on the 5th of August, 1868, and the plaintiff alleges infidelity on the part of the defendant. The case is still on.

By the weekly report of the Board of Health, it appears that there were, during the past seven days, 63 cases of contagious disease, 18 of which were small-pox and 38 scarlet fever; 238 burial permits were granted, and 42 marriage reports receivded.

At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of Mr. P. H. RIDGEWAY, No. 247 Raymond-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $240 worth of jewelry.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Mr. INGHAM and his son, of Jersey City, were arrested by Detective CARROLL yesterday, charged with atrociously assaulting FREDERICK S. GRAMMAR. When the accused were arraigned before Justice CHAMBERS it transpired that GRAMMAR had wooed and won a fair young daughter of Mr. INGHAM against the will of the latter. About a week since they were clandestinely married, but the young bride returned to her father's home and observed the utmost secresy as to the affair until last Saturday, when she was induced by GRAMMAR to reveal her marriage to her unpleasantly-surprised parents, after which she left them and repaired to her new home. During Saturday night her father and brother grew so incensed over the alliance that they went as alleged to GRAMMAR's house, forced the door of their chamber, and atrociously assaulted him, at the same time threatening to make his wife a widow. The castigated bridegroom fled, while his wife was borne away by her father and brother. The accused gave bail in $1,000 each to appear for trial.

Last Friday a young mulatto woman of agreeable appearance, and aged about twenty-three years, was conveyed to the Elizabeth Almshouse from her residence, corner of Central Railway and Jefferson avenues, while suffering from small-pox. She gave her name as ELIZABETH CASTON, and her condition attracted no unusual attention till Sunday afternoon, when, to the astonishment of the officials, she gave birth to white male twins. After this interesting event she seemed to be doing as well as could be expected under the trying circumstances. During the night, however, one of her attendants, on going to her bedside, discovered both infants dead. Whether she strangled them in a fit of temporary insanity, arising from her illness, or smothered them by inadvertently lying on them, is doubtful. The unfortunate girl is unmarried. The strange case will be investigated.

Judge WOODHULL pronounced sentence on the following persons on Saturday, who were convicted during the present term of the Camden County Quarter Sessions: ELIZABETH STILES, malpractice, State Prison fifteen years; ALBERT WATKINS, atrocious assault and battery on a little girl, State Prison five years; JOHN BRISCOE, breaking, entering and grand larceny, State Prison two years; CHARLES BRANSON, breaking and entering, State Prison one year. Thirty-three rum-sellers were fined for trafficing on Sunday, selling liquor without license, and keeping disorderly houses.

Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, who at various periods of his life performed the function of Methodist minister, coal-dealer and editor, and lately of Sussex County, New-Jersey, some time ago separated from his wife, both coming to the conclusion, after thirty years of wedded life, and bringing up a family, that an incompatibility of temperament existed between them. To make the separation valid Mr. WESTBROOK repaired to Illinois and procured a divorce, but not before he consented to settle his Sussex farm upon the wife, together with a cash alimony of $100. At last accounts he had taken to himself a bride of tender years and much beauty.

Twenty of the Chinamen in the employ of Capt. HERVEY, at Belleville, visited Newark yesterday, and thus celebrated the last day of their New-Year's vacation. They were dressed in their Chinese costume, and evinced a desire to see all they could during their limited stay in the city. They were orderly and respectful.

On Saturday, counsel for JOHN WARE, lately convicted of the wilful murder of his father by shooting him, made application for a new trial before Judge WOODHULL, in the Camden County Court. The arguments in favor of granting the application were grounded on WARE's assumed insanity. The Court reserved its decision.

Late on Sunday night the Police of the Third Precinct, Jersey City, captured ten members of a gambling club just as they were drawing round the table to commence business. They gave bail yesterday morning for their future good conduct. Their gambling utensils were confiscated.

The trial of Dr. BENJ. W. KING, for alleged perjury in a $400,000 real estate transaction with ELISHA RUCKMAN, was continued in the Hudson County Court, at Jersey City, yesterday. The day was occupied by counsel in summing up, and the case will be given to the jury today.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Commodore Peter Turner, in charge of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, died yesterday at that institution.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 16.—The flag-ship *Lancaster* is on the way to Bahia. The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander Semmes, is here, and the *Wasp*, Lieut. O'Kane, has just come back from preserving the important works of our Consul at Colonia, which place has been repeatedly attacked by the Blancos.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—American Securities opened firm, and closed quiet and steady. Stocks opened steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92⅛	92
Consols for account	92	92⅛	92
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91⅛		91⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝		90⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅝		89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	87⅝		87⅝
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	109⅛		109
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾		18¾
At. & Gt. W. R.R. Shares	29		29

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20.–4½ P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed on Saturday at 95⅝ and opened today at 95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened at 7½d., and closed at 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipping at New-Orleans to-arrive February and March, at 7⅝d. for Middling; sales of Cotton at Savannah or Charleston, March, April and May delivery, at 7½d., for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat opened at 11s. 6d. ℘ cental for California White. Flour, 27s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 15d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Spirits Petroleum, 17¼d. ℘ gallon. Sperm Oil £84.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—Petroleum, 51½f. for Standard White.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Arrived bark *Jenny Prince*, from Savannah Jan. 13, with 2,519 bales of Cotton; steamer *Alhambra*, from New-Orleans Jan. 21, with 2,118 bales; bark *J. S. Harris*, from Galveston, Dec. 18, with 1,975 bales; total 6,612 bales.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—SUGAR—Small business and prices unchanged; little speculative inquiry, owing to decline at New-York. Sales of the week, 13,000 boxes. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 3,500 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds. were to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 128,000 boxes and 17,000 hhds. FREIGHTS flat; to Southern and Northern ports in the United States, 80c. ℘ box of Sugar; to Southern ports of the United States, $3 75@$4 50 ℘ hhd. of Sugar; to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $2 75@$3 25 ℘ hhd. of Molasses; ℘ ton to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@32s. 6d. Reports of the TOBACCO crops announce a probable decrease in yield of one-half in almost all parts of the island. BACON dull at 16c.@17c. BUTTER dull at 28c.@32c. FLOUR firm. HAMS firmer; American Salted, 22c.; Sugar-cured, 26c. LARD flat at 19c.@22¼c., in kegs and tins. LUMBER—White Pine dull at $28@$30; Pitch Pine good at $27@$28. POTATOES steady at $4 50. TALLOW quiet. Box SHOOKS quiet at 8¾@9 reals; Hogshead SHOOKS at $2 65@$2 87½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $3 75@$4. BEES-WAX in demand.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm and scarce; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$6, the latter for choice; Extra Western, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 40@$6 65. WHEAT heavy; No. 3 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red Winter held $1 50, $1 45@$1 47 offered. CORN dull; Mixed, in sacks, 55c.; choice White do., 61c.@62c. OATS firmer at 50c.@54c., in elevator. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull at $1@$1 02. WHISKY—Nothing done. TOBACCO steady and unchanged. HEMP lower at $1 20@$1 60. BAGGING dull at 23c.@24c. PROVISIONS dull and nominally lower. PORK, $22@$22 25; Bulk Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured canvassed, 16@18c. LARD quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. for tierce; 13¾c.@14c. for keg. HOGS nominally lower at $6 80@$7. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,200 Hogs, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT dull; No. 2, $1 22½@$1 23, cash; during the afternoon steady at $1 22¾, cash. CORN dull; No. 2, 50c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet at 46c.@46½c. for No. 2. RYE steady; No. 2, 90c. BARLEY dull at 76½c. HIGHWINES easier at 88c. PROVISIONS dull and weaker. Mess PORK, $21 50, cash; $21 62½@$21 75, seller March. LARD, 12½c.@12⅝c. cash. Live HOGS quiet at $6 85@$7 60. Dressed Hogs firm at $8 40. CATTLE closed weak and lower at $3 40@$6 12½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand at $1 37@$1 38. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 57c.@58c. OATS in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 52c.@53c. PORK dull and nominal, asking $22 25@$22 50. LARD dull and nominal; Steam, 11½c.; Kettle, 12¾c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; asking 8c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull and nominally 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¾c.@12c. for Sides. In order to sell any article of PROVISIONS important concessions are necessary. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. WHISKY steady at 87c., with a moderate demand. EXCHANGE par.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN—None of consequence in the market. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels prime Up-lake Canada, $1. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL—$1 85 for bolted, $1 75 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $30@$31 ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ℘ ton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels choice White at $1 60. CORN steady; sales 9 car-lots New at 69c.@70c. on track. OATS neglected. RYE dull; sales 3,000 bushels Western at $1 10; small lots, $1 15. BARLEY firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Canadian Choice, 96c., in store. PEAS neglected. SEEDS steady; $6 25@$6 50 for Timothy; $6 75 for Medium Clover. PORK dull; $23 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 13¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 92c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—TOBACCO active; sales, 230 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 35@$6; low to medium Leaf, $6 25@$10. BAGGING very quiet and nominal. COTTON—There is a better feeling; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; extra Family, $6. GRAIN firm. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $22 50. BACON, 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12¼c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS, 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@11¼c. for Sides. LARD 12¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.; plain, 15c. WHISKY steady at 87c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm at 14¼c.; receipts, 3,405 bales; shipments, 3,740 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal at $6@$9. CORN in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 75c.@77c. OATS dull at 65c. LARD quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and nominally $23 50. BACON dull; Sides, 11¾c.@12¼c. BULK MEATS dull at 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@11¼c. for Sides.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1 22½. OATS—No. 2, 51c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 55c. RYE—No. 1, 89c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 75c. Dressed HOGS, $8 50. Mess PORK, $21 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT—Full prices asked; no demand. CORN shade better; high Mixed, 57¼c.; low Mixed, 56¾c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling 14¼c.@14⅜c.; net receipts, 11,592 bales; gross receipts, 12,537 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,760 bales; to Cork, 2,571 bales; to Baltic ports, 3,100 bales; to Boston, 770 bales; sales, 8,750 bales; stock, 234,232 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 38; No. 2 nominally $1 32@$1 33. CORN steady; Shelled, 60c. OATS quiet at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude, buyers and sellers apart; held at $4 90@$4 95; no sales; Refined, 23c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—WHEAT and RYE dull. CORN dull; sales, 2 car-loads, at 83c. for No. 1 Round Yellow and No. 2 Western Mixed. BARLEY quiet; sales, 153 bags two-rowed State, on platform, at 87½c. OATS steady; sales bag lots of State at 68c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,252 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,580 bales; coastwise, 2,919 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 99,118 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 1,134 bales; exports, coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 375 bales; stock, 15,545 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 457 bales; exports to Great Britain, 480 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 222 bales; stock, 3,976 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 20.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,133 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,676 bales; sales, 230 bales; stock, 7,908 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,071 bales; exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 81,450 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; net receipts, 510 bales; gross receipts, 2,420 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,180 bales; export, coastwise, 487 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 22,892 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—COTTON firm; good ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,103 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 56,201 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 20.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, nothing doing; Crude unchanged. RESIN firm. TAR unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middling, 14c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—COTTON very firm with a fair demand; Middling, 14c.; sales, 612 bales; receipts, 530 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS steady at 51c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Manchester	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Feb. 25	New-York	Havre.
Main	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
South America	Feb. 21	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	Feb. 23	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Feb. 25	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *City of Limerick*, at 11 A. M. For Argentine Republic, St. Thomas and Brazil, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Colorado*, at 5½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship North America, from Brazil and St. Thomas.—From Rio Janeiro—John B. Wright, Col. Crawford Allen, Jr. and servant; Samuel Levy, Chas. P. Squire, William C. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin Lindsay, Henry M. Spyer, Jean Reisen, Jose Antonio Dias Santos, Maria Sheena, Carlo Orlandini and wife, Alfred B. Yarrow and wife. From Para—Mrs. Furman, Henry G. Gibbens, C. M. Leuveire, Louis H. F. d'Aguiar. From St. Thomas—Chas. Rebello, A. Tharles, John A. Sperry, Mr. A. Marcano and wife, Geo. L. Armstrong, A. Ribeiro, T. M. Field.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—Miss Alice Gaskin, Mrs. Lizzie Dixey, son and child, John H. Raynor, Mrs. Allen and 2 children, Geo. H. Tucker, Miss Rose Tompkins, Miss Helena Shira, J. Palmer, Joseph Churchill, Joshua Belden, Gen. T. M. Lernan, Edward Milour, E. T. Scoville, Mrs. Stelling and child, J. F. Dows, F. G. Whitney, W. L. Lockhart, D. M. McGregor, W. H. Wells and granddaughter, J. F. Medina, Miss A. M. Skinner, Mrs. A. P. Haskell and child, Mrs. L. Demou and sister, Misses Antonia and Rosa Scheerer, Chas. H. Simonds, Mrs. Mary Smith and 2 children, Miss Sarah S. Husland, J. B. Davis, wife and infant, William Kane, Juan Langier, Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Mrs. Margaret Smith, daughter and 2 children, D. L. Isaacs, O. C. Betts, W. S. Shryley, M. M. Mendes, Thos. Woolrich, B. A. Cripps, Geo. Dennis, L. A. Berry, W. Bell, J. T. Daniels.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:45 | Sun sets.....5:43 | Moon sets..3:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:29 | Gov. Island..10:18 | Hell Gate..11:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Elizabeth, Clark, South Amboy; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Lord Clarendon, (Br.,) Lavender, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Thomas Pope, Richardson, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Clarabella, Tracy, Cienfuegos, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Crown Point, Dixon, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; John Atwood, Galleshaw, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; H. E. Smith, Brown, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Benjamin T. Biggs, Mason, Halifax River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sandy Hook, Crawford, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie; F. Merwin, Pearce, Wilmington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. L. Dow, Young, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Jan. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Feb. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Feb. 7, in Para River, spoke steam-ship Merrimac, all well; 11th, lat. 12 10, lon. 58 45, exchanged signals with ship Medea, (Br.,) standing N. N. W.; 12th, off St. Pierre, Martinique, passed schr. Idler, bound in; 17th, lat. 31 20, lon. 71 20, exchanged signals with bark Constance, bound N.

Steam-ship Trojan, (Br.) Thompson, Genoa Jan. 5, Leghorn 7th, Naples 11th, Messina 14th, Palermo 17th, Gibraltar 25th, via Bermuda Feb. 14, with fruit, &c., and 17 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had fine weather up to Bermuda, since then heavy N. N. W. and N. E. gales.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds. with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Feb. 12 and the Bar 6 P. M., with cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 18, encountered a heavy gale from S. E. to S. W., and was hove to for 6 hours.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Neeutan, (of Boston,) Schibley, Hong Kong via Whampoa Oct. 5, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed through Gaspar Straits Nov. 1; Anjier 9th, Java Head 12th, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 21, and crossed the equator Jan. 21, in lon. 36 30; had a heavy N. W. gale off the Cape of Good Hope lasting 48 hours and light N. E. trades in the Atlantic; Dec. 2, lat. 28 45 S., lon. 56 25 E., John Bailey, seaman, of Hanover, fell from the mainyard overboard and was drowned; Feb. 5, lat. 23, lon. 72 20, passed brig Juliet C. Clark, bound S.

Schr. Wentworth, (of Boston,) Adams, Tuxpan 12 ds., with cedar to E. Marquand—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Schr. Willie Mowe, Bergmann, Tocolupa, Mexico, 23 ds. via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with cedar to Martin Kalbfleisch & Son. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Telumah, (of Damariscotta,) Hall, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to B. F. Metcalf & Co.—vessel to James Borland. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. C. F. Hyer, Boland, Darien, Ga., 6 ds. with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Recruit, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Davidson, East Harbor, T. I., 18 ds. with salt to T. J. Stewart, of Bangor—vessel to R. F. Peniston & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Emeline McLain, Crowell, Richmond, for Boston.

Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Blondel, Chapman, Provincetown, with fish to J. Fisher.

Schr. Logan, McKiel, Provincetown, with fish to J. Fisher.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Gill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Perry, Barrett, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Zoe, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hatfield, from Havana, arr. 19th, is consigned, cargo to Geo. C. Collins, vessel to master. Has had N. E. gales most of the passage; Feb. 14, lat. 34, lon. 73, had a gale from N. E. lasting 48 hours, during which lost and split sails and washed overboard 57 empty oil-casks.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. brig Nellie Husted, from Messina.

Below, brig Glendale, from New-Orleans; schr. Frank Walton, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; schr. Wm. Thompson, from Savannah.

Sld. steamer Maryland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 20.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports: Passed in for Baltimore—bark Agnes, from Rio; brig Gladiator, from Havana; bark Black Prince, from Liverpool.

Passed out—[illegible] Mindora, Rio; [illegible] Harry, Matanzas; [illegible] Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore—[illegible] brig Samuel [illegible]. In the Roads—[illegible] Mary E. Rowland [illegible].

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20.—Arr. [illegible] Whiting, from New-York [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Arr. 19th, steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

Spoken.

Feb. 19, by pilot-boat [illegible], 15 miles S. from Sandy Hook, [illegible] for New-Bedford.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. [illegible]—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz [illegible].

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamer Escort, from New-York; Mehcite, from New-Orleans.

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STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
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THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY OR ENGLISH, VARIETY AND IN FINE TIME-KEEPING QUALITIES, AND PRICE FULLY CONSIDERED.
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BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD.
[illegible]

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT.
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

LOST—IN OR NEAR BLEECKER-ST., SATURDAY evening, AN ASTRAKHAN MUFF, [illegible] reward will be [illegible] topher-st.